

VOL. XIX.

STEVENS POINT, WIS., SEPT. 23, 1896.

NO. XI.

PETERSON NOMINATED.

The Amherst Man Selected as the Assemblyman in the Second District.—A Close Contest.

The republican convention for the Second assembly district was called to order at the G. A. R. hall, in Plover, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by A. E. Bourn, a member of the district committee. Besides the thirty-five delegates, there were present the various candidates and a lobby from the city. Mr. Bourn used a gavel made from wood taken from Lookout Mountain, one of the battle grounds of the civil war. It was presented to the convention by S. D. Clark.

G. E. McDill started the ball rolling by a motion for the appointment of a committee on credentials composed of one delegate from each town. This was carried and the following names were handed in by the towns: Alban, J. P. Hanson; Almond, E. D. Frost; Amherst, Eugene Adams; Belmont, J. S. Turner; Buena Vista, S. H. Sherman; Grant, William Gauke; Lanark, Herbert Steadman; Linwood, Chas. Dake; New Hope, M. O. Wroldstad; Pine Grove, A. E. McCallin; Plover, C. E. Edwards; Stevens Point, T. L. Martin; Stockton, Hanford Calkins.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, the committee reported the list of delegates entitled to seats, and the report of the committee having been adopted, C. E. Edwards, of Plover, was elected chairman and A. E. McCallin, of Pine Grove, secretary. A painful suspense then followed, broken at length by J. S. Turner, who moved a vote of thanks to S. D. Clark for the gavel. It was carried. The roll of towns was next called for nominations for assembly. J. P. Hanson, of Alban, nominated L. L. Loberg, T. B. Fryar, of Amherst, nominated P. N. Peterson, of H. J. Calkins, of Stockton, named W. L. Arnott, and G. E. McDill advocated the renomination of H. H. Hoffman. Buena Vista and Lanark seconded Peterson, and New Hope seconded Loberg.

G. E. McDill and Eugene Adams were appointed tellers. An informal ballot was then taken, resulting as follows: Peterson, 15; Arnott, 12; Loberg, 6; Hoffman 2; Blank 1.—Total 36.

Here it was discovered that 36 votes had been cast, while there were only 35 delegates, someone having voted twice in his enthusiasm for the nomination of his particular candidate. This made another informal ballot necessary. It showed the following result: Peterson, 17; Arnott, 15; Loberg, 2; Hoffman 1.—Total 35.

On the first formal ballot Hoffman and Loberg dropped out, their votes dividing between the two leading candidates. Peterson was nominated by a majority of one, receiving 18 votes to 17 for Arnott. On motion of G. E. McDill the nomination was made unanimous. The nominee, who was awaiting just outside the door, was then brought in and accepted the honor in a ten minute speech, which it was evident had been well prepared. He thanked the delegates for their confidence in him and then launched into a discussion of the issues of the day, making perhaps as strong an argument as is possible from a republican standpoint. After the conclusion of Mr. Peterson's speech, the convention, which had been a very harmonious one, notwithstanding the contest for the nomination, adjourned sine die.

Supper Next Wednesday.

The Young Ladies' Sodality will serve supper for the benefit of St. Stephen's church, Wednesday, Sept. 30th, from 5 to 8 p. m., at Foresters Hall. Bill of fare: Escalloped oysters, potato salad, ham, cabbage salad, baked beans, olives, pickles, white and brown bread, cake and coffee. Supper 25 cents.

Will Speak in Polish.

Mr. Thaddeus Wild, of Milwaukee, will deliver an address in the Polish language, at Okray's hall, North Side, next Saturday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. His address will be a political one, from a Democratic standpoint, and should be heard by all understanding the language. On Sunday he will speak in Sharon and Hull.

Foot Ball Next Saturday.

There will be a game of foot ball, at the fair grounds, next Saturday afternoon, between the Stevens Point Normal and Oshkosh Normal teams. The game will be called at 3 o'clock, and we believe it is but necessary to announce the contest to ensure a large attendance, as our citizens are much interested in the sport. The local Normal team is much stronger than it was last year, having been strengthened in a number of places, and the visiting team are said to be one of the best. Some good work is expected on both sides, and you are invited to go out and cheer for the winner. Admission, 25 cents; children 15 cents.

He is Still in the Ring.

Pat. McHugh some years ago was a Stevens Point character who will never be forgotten by those who lived here then. He is still among the living, now being a resident of Minnoka and the only apparent change about him that can be discovered at a distance is that he or some of the papers, spell his name McCue. Pat. had a wrestling match at Marshfield a few days ago, came out second best, as he had done many times before, but went away suiling, the same as he left this city, never to return, after a bullet had passed through his body. The Times refers to him as follows: "McCue is a fine appearing athlete and well known character in the early history of the Wisconsin River valley and has more than once appeared in the fistie and wrestling encounters. Two little purple spots on his back show the pathway of a bullet that was fired into him while living at Stevens Point. He has a record of defeating many a good man but too many years of dissipation makes him too slow company for such as the Marshfield boy."

Married in Ohio.

At the early hour of 7:30 o'clock this morning, James M. La Fleur, of Stevens Point, and Miss Catherine Taffe, of Urbana, Ohio, were married at the Catholic church in the latter city, the silken knot being tied by Rev. J. P. Downey of Cincinnati, an intimate friend of the bride's family and a cousin of J. E. Downey of this city. After the marriage, solemn nuptial mass was celebrated by Father Downey, assisted by three other priests. The bride was attended by Miss Anna La Fleur, of Portage, and John Taffe, of Urbana, acted as best man. A wedding breakfast was partaken of at Miss Taffe's home and at 10 a. m. the newly married couple boarded the west bound train for Wisconsin and are expected to arrive here next Friday night. Saturday morning they leave for Portage where a reception will be given them that afternoon and evening at the residence of Mr. La Fleur's parents. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Downey, the latter a sister of the bride, will also go to Portage. On their return to Stevens Point the young couple will make their home at Mr. Downey's, 904 Shaurette street. The groom is an engineer on the Central road and for several months has handled one of the locomotives running between this city and Portage. He is not only thoroughly competent and trustworthy in his chosen calling, but is a firstclass young man in every respect. Miss Taffe has visited here several different times in the past and those of our citizens who formed her acquaintance speak very highly of the young lady. The GAZETTE joins with "Jim's" many friends in wishing him and his bride many happy years of wedded bliss.

50th ANNUAL SESSION

Of the Wisconsin Conference of the M. E. Church, Commencing Next Tuesday Evening.

The coming conference of the Methodist Episcopal church promises to be of more than usual importance, and no little interest clusters around the fact that this will be the semi-centennial session of the conference in Wisconsin. The attendance is expected to be large, all English speaking Methodist churches in the state being expected to send its clergyman for the whole or a part of the conference, and our citizens, both inside and outside the church, having voluntarily thrown open their doors for the entertainment of the visitors. The conference will open at 7:30 next Tuesday evening with a sermon by Rev. M. Evans. Wednesday morning the conference will begin at 8:30, Bishop Walden, of Cincinnati, presiding. At 2:00 there will be a session of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and at 4:00 each afternoon there will be a pentecostal service by Rev. Henry Ostrum. The speaker for the evening has not yet been announced. Thursday afternoon at 2:00 Mrs. W. H. Lacy, of Fuchau, China, will preside at the Woman's meeting, and at 7:30 the Freedman's Aid Anniversary service will be held, J. W. Hamilton, D. D., Cincinnati, delivering the sermon. Friday at 2:00 p. m. Rev. G. H. Trever will deliver a missionary sermon, and A. Palmer, D. D., of New York, will preach in the evening. Saturday afternoon Revs. S. A. Sheard, R. S. Ingraham and Haylett will speak at the Epworth League anniversary, and in the evening at the educational anniversary, M. S. Terry, D. D., Pres. Samuel Plantz, D. D., and Prof. C. O. Merica will address the assemblage. Sunday, Oct. 4th, services will be held at both the Methodist churches, the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, and among the speakers will be Bishop Walden, A. J. Kynett, D. D., L. L. D., and Revs. J. T. Woodhead, J. S. Lean, J. E. Farmer, S. Hasty, W. W. Stevens, F. E. Moll, Geo. White and M. L. Evers.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

A Success, Notwithstanding the Bad Weather of Last Week.—Good Displays in Some Departments.

The 27th annual fair of the Portage County Agricultural Society, which closed a four days' session at Amherst, last Friday, was a success, notwithstanding all the surrounding drawbacks—such as bad weather, hard times and Buffalo Bill's show a few days in advance. It was not only successful as an exhibition, but also financially, as the society will be well able to pay premiums nearly in full. Tuesday, the 15th, was cold and cloudy, with light drizzling rain, but entries came in as fast as usual, compared with former years. Wednesday, which is usually the best day of the fair, was too rainy for any attendance at all and the gate receipts amounted to almost nothing. Thursday was comparatively fine and the attendance was good. The address by Wm. R. Palmer of Amherst, was instructive and interesting and a little tinged with golden sentiment. Mr. Palmer can talk to a crowd of farmers as well as preach to a congregation. The trotting race in the afternoon resulted as follows:

Kirk Hudson, (G. W. Norton driver), first; Ward, (Oliver Olson driver), second; Billie C., (A. Cartwright, driver), third.

In the race, Lady, owned by Wm. Allen, took first money, Billie owned by A. Cartwright of Waupaca, second money.

Friday, the last day, dawned cold and cloudy and continued so all day, but nevertheless the attendance in the afternoon was better than could be expected. A good address was delivered just after dinner by Geo. Radcliffe, the silver tongued orator of Ordensburg, on the present condition of farmers and the financial condition in particular. As a forceful talker Mr. Radcliffe has few equals, as was shown by the fact that all were attentive listeners from the commencement of the speech to its close.

The races were a repetition of those on Thursday, with the same results. The Nelsonville cornet band discoursed fine music on the two last days and it is but justice to say that it is one of the best bands in this part of the state.

The number of exhibitors were 120, against 136 in 1895, but if it had not rained nearly all day Wednesday the exhibitors and exhibits would have outnumbered those of last year. The total number of entries were about 500. Those in the horse and cattle department were not up to former years. In sheep and swine, A. P. Thorson, of Scandinavia, and Richard Gross, of Stockton, were the largest exhibitors. The poultry department was not as complete as it ought to have been. The exhibition of grain, flour and vegetables was fairly good. The display of fruit and flowers was the best ever shown at the fair. Household products and domestic manufacture was on a par with former fairs, as was also the exhibits in fancy work and works of art.

More Laurels and Jewelry.

Ole Virum, Stevens Point's fast bicycle rider, took part in the meet at Chippewa Falls last Wednesday and Thursday, winning first prizes in the half mile open and two mile handicap and taking second place in the mile open. The half mile was made in 1:14, the handicap in 5:19, and the mile in 2:22. For these races Mr. Virum received in prizes a camera, a diamond stud and a gold medal. On Saturday he was at Wausau, where a very successful meet took place, and as usual the Stevens Point boy came out ahead in several events. He won the half mile open, mile open and five mile handicap, being a "scratch" man in the latter event and coming out ahead in 14:19. After his victories at Wausau, Ole's fingers fairly sparkled, the prizes he received consisting of three diamond rings, two of them being valued at \$25 each and the other at \$30.

Unauthorized by Fact.

In glowing head lines the Milwaukee Journal of last Monday announced that D. Lloyd Jones would soon remove to the Cream City. This would necessitate a change of the G. A. R. headquarters from Stevens Point to Milwaukee, and Adj. Gen'l Merrick would soon go there and take the books with him. Both of these assertions are decidedly premature, for while Mr. Jones has had more or less correspondence with W. C. Williams about forming a copartnership, the same being carried on for over a year, no arrangements or understanding has as yet been reached, and if Mr. Jones should decide to remove to Milwaukee, which is not unlikely, it will not be before next spring, or possibly not until after his term of office as Dept. Commander has expired. Flattering inducements have been held out to Mr. Jones to change his location, some of them coming from extensive firms in Milwaukee, and he may conclude to ultimately remove to that city.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

Personal and News Items of More or Less Importance.

—Mrs. B. F. Bowen returned from Ogema, Monday morning, where she visited her mother and sister.

—The local freight on the Central, which leaves here at 4:45 o'clock every morning, except Sunday, now runs to Manitowoc.

—Mrs. Jos. Claffy and Miss Boyle, of Stanley, are visiting at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. J. H. Woodbury, to remain for several days.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. Messenger, of Davenport, Ia., arrived here last Saturday morning, to spend a few weeks with their daughter, Mrs. J. A. Clock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whiting, of St. John's, Michigan, left for home on Friday after an extended visit with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Day.

—Commencing last Monday a sleeping car will hereafter be attached to trains No. 1 and 2, between this city and Chicago. Travelers are requested to remember this fact.

—Mrs. R. H. Oliver and Mrs. J. W. Wion, of Waupun, and Miss Louisa Robbins, of Valley City, N. Dak., are visiting Mrs. B. W. Gee and among other friends in this city.

—Rev. Carl Schmidt, of the German Lutheran congregation, returned to his home on Saturday last, after an extended visit with friends and relatives in Marathon county.

—John J. Callaghan and Phil. C. Jacobs returned home Sunday morning, after spending two weeks inspecting the various bridges along the Central road, traveling by the steam hand car.

—"Al's" barber shop is now located on Strong's avenue, opposite Central House, where the proprietor can always be found ready to give his customers a firstclass shave or hair cut.

—On Central passenger trains No. 5 and 8, parlor cars will hereafter be run between Chicago and Eau Claire. These are the trains that leave here at 5:25 p. m. and 10:15 a. m., respectively.

—Mrs. Wm. Fehely and little daughter, Marie, returned home on Saturday morning, after spending several weeks at the home of Jas. E. Fehely at Pike Lake, Price county, and with friends at Medford.

—A first-class supper for only 15 cents will be given by the Good Templars in the vacant building on the corner of Division and Dixon streets, South Side, next Friday, Sept. 25th, from 5 to 8 o'clock. All are invited.

—J. C. Campbell sold a one story dwelling house, No. 636 Elk street, to Wm. Kingsbury, who will remove the building to one of his lots on Center street. Wm. Moeschler who occupied the house has removed to 724 Wisconsin street, the house heretofore occupied by I. C. Newby. The latter gentleman on Thursday last removed with his family to his elegant new residence, corner of Center street and East avenue.

—Conductor Ed. Hayes spent a couple of days very pleasantly, last week, in charge of the train consisting of an engine and the Central business car, while making an inspection of the Ashland and St. Paul divisions. As Mr. Hayes knows both of those divisions thoroughly, he was selected to accompany General Manager Whitcomb, General Supt. Collins, Civil Engineer Tweedy and Division Supt. Horn on this trip.

—S. J. Campbell, who returned from St. Thomas, Canada, last week, reports that his mother is improving, with good chances for complete recovery. She was feeling unwell a few weeks ago and went to one of the drug stores after a small quantity of salts, but the druggist, through carelessness, put up a package of saltpeter. On her return home the lady took two spoonfuls of the niter and in consequence had a close call from death.

—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cormack, on Church street, last Wednesday evening, Miss Helen McCormack gave an enjoyable dancing party in honor of her young lady friends, Miss Barber, of St. Paul, and Miss Lyster, of St. Louis. Dancing was one of the features of the evening, a pavilion, enclosed with canvass, having been erected on the lawn, and this was brilliantly lighted and decorated with lanterns, while the house decorations were most attractive. The Mandolin club furnished music for the event.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Cone returned from their trip to the east the last of the week, the latter after an absence of four months, while Mr. Cone had been away about three weeks. During their absence they visited with New York relatives at Rochester, Manchester, Fairport and Hopewell, at the two places last named George having brothers. One of them has been a locomotive engineer on the New York Central for 31 years. Mr. and Mrs. Cone brought back with them a little 6-year-old nephew to reside with them permanently.

—Supt. Horn and Wm. Cormack joined Gen. Supt. Collins, Engineer Tweedy and W. F. Lord, Central agent at St. Paul, in a fishing trip to Pike Lake, the first of this week.

—Geo. W. Utter is again taking a lay-off from his duties as an engineer on the Central, suffering from the effects of the poison shumac he got in his system a couple of months ago.

—John Thompson and W. I. Rush, of Waukesha, are now acting as conductors on the through freights between this city and the first-named town. They take the place of Conductors Evans and Dana, who have been placed in charge of passenger trains. Messrs. Thompson and Rush will undoubtedly move their families to this city within a few weeks.

Town Caucuses.

At the coming town and ward caucuses to send delegates to the county and assembly conventions, one set of delegates may be chosen to represent the town or ward in both the county and assembly conventions, or if desirable, separate delegations may be elected. Each town and ward is entitled to the same number of delegates in the assembly convention as in the county convention.

Will Live in Milwaukee.

Arthur E. Sherman and Miss Mabel E. Gee were married at the home of the bride's father, Hiram E. Gee, 1116 Church street, at 8:30 o'clock last Wednesday evening, Rev. L. G. Carr officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by immediate relatives of the contracting parties only. The young couple expect to make their future home in Milwaukee, for which city they left on Thursday afternoon, the groom being engaged as express messenger on the Central between Rugby and Milwaukee. He is a former popular Stevens Point young man, one who has scores of friends here where he lived so many years, and his selection of so charming, bright and good a wife indicates his sound judgment in that as well as other things. All will join us in extending congratulations.

HE CHANGED HIS MIND.

The Water Was Cold and Heavy Friday Did Not Appreciate the Bath He Planned.

Henry Friday came to Stevens Point less than a couple of years ago, and since that time had followed his avocation as a cigar maker, when not otherwise engaged, being employed at first by Louis Port and of late by B. H. Kohorn. Last Friday, having become thoroughly disgusted with the name, Friday, and with himself more particularly, owing to excessive stimulants, indulged in without interruption for several days and nights, and having neglected to eat anything during all this time, Henry made his way to the Little Plover river and jumped from the bridge at Springville. The water was excessively cold, as he soon learned, and after going below the surface a couple of times, he concluded this was an uncomfortable way to die and scrambled to the bank a few feet distant. Geo. Yorton saw the man and at once reported the case to Constable Hod. Warner, of Plover. The officer overtook Friday on the road, while traveling toward the city and brought him to the county jail. For two or three days he was quite bad, suffering from delirium, and made frequent threats of doing away with himself. M. C. Ooon and Dan. Leahy watched him Friday night, the former volunteering to do so, and thereafter he continued to grow better. Friday was discharged today, and it is believed that his late experience will be a wholesome lesson to him.

Horses and Drivers.

—W. A. Gething will drive Ruth T. in a race at Weyauwega, tomorrow.

—Echo won the 2:30 race at Wausau, last Friday, driven by Robert Finch, and going in 2:19.

—Ruth T., owned by N. Gross, won the 2:46 race at New London, last Thursday, taking the first, second and fifth heats. She was driven by Wm. A. Gething, and the best time was 2:36.

—Geo. Oster's running horse, Whitehead, won two races at Jefferson, last week, and the week before he was second in the Chilton race. Mr. Oster purchased this horse in Chicago, last May, since then he has been in charge of Claud Potter.

—Ed. McCarr returned from Oshkosh, on Sunday, having in charge B. B. P., who will be kept here the coming fall and winter. The races in which B. B. P. was entered at Oshkosh and Milwaukee did not fill and he will not go again this season.

Fall and Winter Opening.

Glover & Hanover will have a fine opening of millinery and fancy goods, the 29th and 30th of September. To each person making a purchase these days will be given a beautiful hat pin. All are invited to inspect the goods. An elegant line of pattern hats imported and domestic.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Franklin Bliss, of Big Timber, Mont., Goes to Chicago, and His Friends Now Unable to Locate Him.

On Friday, Sept. 11th, Franklin Bliss, of Big Timber, Mont., passed through this city on his way to Chicago, having in charge a consignment of sheep. That evening the train stopped at Trevor, just on the southern line of Wisconsin. Mr. Bliss changed his clothes at that time, donning his best attire, and shipped a satchel containing his other clothes to this city, then going to Chicago. The next day he wrote to his mother, Mrs. N. F. Bliss, in this city, dating his letter at Chicago, saying that he would be in Stevens Point on the following Monday or Tuesday.

Since then nothing has been heard from him, although diligent efforts have been made by relatives here through the authorities and friends in Chicago. The sheep are supposed to have been sold at the stockyards in Chicago, and inquiries there and at Trevor fail to throw any light upon the mystery. Mr. Bliss is about 35 years of age, tall and athletic, was raised in Stevens Point, and, besides his mother, has one brother, Adelbert, and three sisters, Mrs. J. P. Clark, Mrs. J. T. Smith and Mrs. W. F. Cartmill, in this city. All are naturally somewhat worried and apprehensive as to his whereabouts, but trust he will yet turn up all right. Mr. Cartmill will leave for Chicago tonight to endeavor to find some trace of the missing man.

After Twenty-four Years.

Twenty-four years ago, at the memorable Grant-Greely-O'Connor election, the oldest living resident of Stevens Point, now 94 years of age, cast his last ballot. This man is C. W. Sturtevant, and at that time he voted for Charles O'Connor, who was put in nomination for the presidency by those Democrats who were not pleased with the selection of Horace Greeley. The outcome was so disastrous that Mr. Sturtevant resolved to vote no more with his party, could not conscientiously vote with another, and has since failed to go near the polls on election day. This year, however, after the nomination of Hon. Geo. W. Cate for congress, who was born in Vermont, the same state that Mr. Sturtevant was, he has concluded to again go to the polls and cast his vote for the straight ticket, providing a kind Providence spares him until that time.

CHICAGO GIRL ASTRAY.

Picked Up by a Stevens Point Policeman, Remains for a Day and is Sent Home Rejoicing.

A young Chicago miss giving the name of Florence Arnold, and her age as eighteen, alighted from the west bound Central train at 1:40 Tuesday morning. No one was there to meet her, contrary to her expectations, except Martin Griffin, the night policeman, and to him she told her story, the same being repeated by her to a reporter of this paper in the afternoon. She says her mother, a widow, lives at 76 Canalport avenue, and that up to last Saturday night she had been employed in a restaurant at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets. She is of German descent, fair looking, and presents a respectable appearance. On Monday while walking down Halsted street, she met a girl acquaintance who introduced her to a male companion as Jack Sommers. He said he had several good positions for girls at Stevens Point, that several of her girl friends in the restaurant were going, and if she would go, they must catch the next train. She concluded to go, she says, without even consulting her mother, and when the Grand Central depot was reached, Sommers bought and gave her a ticket. Both boarded the train, but thereafter he went into the smoking car and that was the last seen of him.

After telling her story to the policeman, Officer Griffin took the girl to the Central Hotel, where she remained until 2:30 o'clock this morning, the city purchasing a ticket for the return trip to Chicago. She spent most of the time in tears, seeming to realize that a trap had been set, but in some manner things had failed to connect, and she was saved from those who no doubt had planned her ruin. Aid. Maine called upon her in the afternoon, in the meantime a position having been offered her to work in a family here, but she would not accept and asked to be returned to her home.

Grand Opening.

Miss Mary Langdon wishes to announce that her grand fall and winter millinery opening will take place Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d. She has just returned from Chicago with a full stock and complete assortment of all the latest goods in her line and will guarantee to please customers in every respect. An unusually fine line of pattern hats and bonnets will be ready for inspection on and after those dates. Parlors at No. 512 Strong's avenue.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

The Gazette.

By ED. D. GLENNON.

Terms. \$2.00 per Annum

Entered at the Stevens Point Postoffice as second class mail matter. Published every Wednesday at 318 Main street.

Extra copies of the Gazette may be secured at this office.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
OF NEBRASKA.

For Vice President,

ARTHUR SEWALL,
OF MAINE.

For Member of Congress, 8th District,

GEORGE W. CATE,
OF STEVENS POINT.

STATE TICKET.

Governor—W. C. SILVERTHORN, of Wausau.
Lieutenant Governor—H. H. HOARD, of Wausau.
Secretary of State—C. M. BUTT, of Vilhova.
Treasurer—W. B. FIDESTORFF, of Middle-ton.
Attorney General—HENRY I. WOOD, of Osh-kosh.
Railroad Commissioner—C. F. KALK, of Cumberland.
Insurance Commissioner—E. W. THAL, of Milwaukee.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—FRAN-CIS CLEARY, of Waukesha.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Democratic convention for the county of Portage, state of Wisconsin, is hereby called to meet at the court house, in the city of Stevens Point, on Saturday, October 3, 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices: Sheriff, register of deeds, county clerk, county treasurer, district attorney, clerk of the circuit court, county surveyor, coroner and county superintendent of schools, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the conven-tion.

The Democratic convention for the First and Second Assembly districts will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Assem-bly from each district.

Each town in the county and each ward in the city of Stevens Point will be entitled to representation as follows:

Albion	1	Pine Grove	1
Almond	1	Plover	1
Amherst	1	Sharon	1
Belmont	1	Stevens Point	3
Bona Vista	1	Stockton	3
Casson	1	City, First ward	1
East Prairie	1	Second ward	2
Grant	1	Third ward	2
Hull	1	Fourth ward	3
Lamar	1	Fifth ward	3
Lindwood	1	Sixth ward	1
New Hope	1		

R. H. PARK,
N. ELLON-MITCHELL,
County Committee.

WARD CAUCUSES.

Caucuses will be held in several wards for the purpose of electing delegates to the County and Assembly Conventions, on Friday evening, Oct. 24, 1896, at 7:30 o'clock, as follows:

First ward, Engine House No. 1.
Second ward, Engine House No. 2.
Third ward, Electric street.
Fourth ward, Olney's Hall.
Fifth ward, Election booth.
Sixth ward, Election booth.

N. Gross, Chairman.

DATES TO REMEMBER.

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4—Wisconsin Conference, M. E. Church.

Additional Locals.

—Col. H. B. Harshaw, of Oshkosh, is in the city today on legal business.

—Mrs. Eliza Dewey returned from a two weeks' visit in Minneapolis Monday.

—Mrs. Oscar Loberg returned from a visit with her parents at St. Paul the first of the week.

—E. C. Sherwood, who has been very low with consumption for several weeks, is gradually failing.

—Mrs. John W. Ball will entertain her lady friends at tea on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week.

—The Epworth League will give a 10-cent press social at the M. E. church, next Friday evening. Do not only express the fact to your friends in such expressions as to favorably impress them, but also press them to be present.

—Receiver Pfaffner has sold one of Burr lots, corner of East avenue and Center streets, to A. B. Blaisdell, lumber purchasing agent for the Wisconsin Central, and after building a new residence thereon, Mr. Blaisdell will remove his family to Stevens Point.

—The names of the pupils who en-rolled at the Business College this week are Miss Amelia Neuwald, C. A. Boreson, Chas. Sawtell and John C. Grasy. Those who re-entered to com-plete their course are Miss Jennie Langenberg, Miss Pearl Fancher and C. I. Stankowski.

—The Republican rally at Plover, last evening, was largely attended. D. Lloyd Jones made a few remarks, and Messrs. McGee and Cochems, the University students, talked on the money question. P. N. Peterson, the Republican nominee for member of Assembly, also spoke for a few mo-ments.

—Paul Neuman is attending the Weyauwega fair today.

—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg and two daughters left for Milwaukee, this morning to visit with friends for a few days.

—Mrs. Fred. Schaffer left for Rhine-lander, this morning, called there by a message announcing the dangerous illness of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Schaffer, who is suffering from typhoid fever.

—J. A. Ennor shot six wild duck three miles north of the city, Monday morning. The wild rice in that vicinity, sowed by the German Hunt-ing Club one year ago, is now from three to four feet tall.

—It now looks as though four candidates for county office, Frank Wheelock, for sheriff; Algine E. Bourne, for clerk of the court; Chas. A. Lane for county clerk and C. E. Webster, for treasurer, would be nominated by acclamation at the Republican convention tomorrow.

ARE CALLED HENCE.

MRS. PETER GORDON.

Mrs. Peter Gordon, died at the fam-ily home, on Brawley street, at 5 o'clock last Sunday evening. She had been ill for about five weeks, being taken with static rheumatism, and since then had been unable to scarcely leave her bed. For the past four weeks of her life, Mrs. Gordon had been cared by person, A. W. Matthews, and Mrs. Geo. Hooper, of Milladore, who scarcely left her during this time. But old age could not withstand the disease, and she passed away at the time above mentioned. Charity Hooten was born in Basinstoke, Eng-land, and was in the 81st year of her age. She came to this country in 1838, and about 50 years ago was married to John Matthews at South Bend, Ind. Some fifteen or sixteen years thereafter the husband died, leaving one child, Arthur, besides a daughter by a previous marriage, Mrs. Lizzie Smith, now of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Matthews came to Stevens Point fourteen years ago to live with her son, and some three years there-after was married to Peter Gordon. The latter is in his 86th year and is practically an invalid at the present time, and in the loss of his noble wife he and the son have the sympathy of the community.

The funeral took place from the fam-ily home at 2 o'clock on Tuesday af-ternoon, Rev. A. S. Badger, of the Presbyterian church, to which Mrs. Gordon had always belonged, officiat-ing, with the interment in the Epis-copal cemetery. The pallbearers were Owen Clark, M. A. Dille, Harry Ish-erwood, Walter Frazer, John Sellers and H. O. Halverson.

The floral offerings were as follows: Bouquet of flowers, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. McGregor; cross and wreath, Mrs. Foster; crescent and cross, Mrs. Annie Wollenschlager; cut flowers, Mrs. Thorske; cut flowers, Mrs. L. Wol-lenschlager; cut flowers, Mrs. Peter Rabb; cycle, Mrs. D. Kinney.

MRS. N. BUNGERT.

Mary Teresa, wife of Nicholas Bungert, was called to the "great unknown," last Saturday morning, her death occurring at 6 o'clock. She had been an invalid most of the time for a year past, but was able to be about her home at 500 Dixon street, almost every day until the first part of last week. Death came almost wholly without warning, for although it was known for some time that her ailment was very serious, it was thought she would live several months longer, with some prospect for ultimate recovery. The lady's maiden name was Mary Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Miller, of Sharon, this county, in which town Mary was born 27 years ago the 17th of last March. She remained on the old homestead until her marriage with Nicholas Bungert, seven years ago last May, when the young couple came to Stevens Point, Mr. Bungert engaging in the grocery business at the number above mentioned on Dixon street. Two children were born to them, Raymond J., 6 years, and another little son, who died several months ago. Besides the parents, husband and child, she leaves four brothers and five sisters, as follows: Chas. Miller, of Bronson, Minn.; Jacob, of this city; Henry and Alois, of Sharon; Mrs. Wm. Klinkert, city; Mrs. N. Simonis, Stockton; Mrs. Henry Schleismann, Rosa and Nora Miller, Sharon. The deceased lady was highly respected by all who knew her, the esteem in which she was held being well testified to by the number of friends who were present at the funeral, nearly fifty teams fol-lowing the remains to the cemetery.

Funeral services were held at St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock Monday morning, Rev. J. J. Holzknecht officiating, interment being in St. Joseph's cemetery. The pall bearers were Stephen Hautzinger, John Schoen, Peter Holz, Nick Zie, Frank Klinkert and Henry Harrig.

Sensation at Shantytown.

Shantytown is a bustling village in the vicinity of Pike Lake, this county. It is noted for its spirited young ladies and gallant young men. This spot of primitive simplicity and romantic tendencies is in the throes of a sensation today. One of her fair daughters deserted her parental abode and forthwith launched upon troublous seas of matrimony. Bettie Aultman, the daughter of the leading lumber-man of that berg, had long been courted by one William Bentley. Cupid had pierced these heaving hearts with the subtle darts of love and an indissoluble attachment had sprung up. Bentley had wooed and won the hand of his adored. But there was parental interference. The father instituted injunction proceed-

ings and Bentley filed his answer. He called upon Court Commissioner Williams, of the town of Wittenberg, to pass upon his case. Under the pretense of going to visit her aunt, Bettie met her affianced and by the aid of friends the eloping pair escaped the vigils of the unsuspecting father and by exhausting a team reached the train. The bride to be was under age but she had prepared for any emergency. She had carefully pre-pared a card with the number 18 written on it and placed it in her shoe. If she had been interrogated as to her age she would have respond-ed that she was over 18. The couple were married yesterday by Com. Williams, and the story here ends. It was a skillfully managed elope-ment. The next chapter must be written in the light of later develop-ments. (The above appeared in the Wausau Record of the 15th inst.)

A Midnight Bell.

In Hoyt's greatest comedy "A Mid-night Bell," the favorite comedian Digby Bell, and his charming wife, Laura Joyce-Bell, will be heard to advantage in several new musical numbers, especially composed for them by the famous Victor Herbert, conductor of Gilmore's famous band and composer of "Prince Ananias," "The Wizard of the Nile" and other operas. Among the comedy songs for Mr. Bell are two entitled "Tain't Practical" and "Stung," both of which are exceptionally funny and are des-tined to become extremely popular. Composer Victor Herbert has in addi-tion to the above, written all the new numbers and incidental music for the presentation.

All who are interested in seeing this attraction will please call or send their names to Mieding's drug store before next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, leaving orders for the number of tickets wanted. Should Mr. Ennor receive sufficient encouragement by that time, in accordance with the following copy of a guarantee which he will circulate, we will see the com-pany here Oct. 8th: "We, the under-signed, agree to take the number of tickets set opposite our respective names and pay for same whether we attend or not, the prices to be \$1.00 and \$1.50 per ticket, for the pleasure of seeing Charles H. Hoyt's greatest and latest success, "A Midnight Bell," for one performance in our city, date on or about October 8th, 1896. This company is one of the best pos-sible attractions on the road, having opened up the Grand Opera House at Chicago this season for two solid weeks to packed houses, and played the Bijou, at Milwaukee, turning away on September 13 over two thou-sand people. The manager of the Grand can secure the above attraction on a large guarantee. It rests with you whether or not "A Midnight Bell" appears in our city. Should the above attraction receive the proper support from our people it will be the means of turning the finest line of attractions in the United States our way, in fact Mr. Ennor has secur-ed the promise of Mr. Fred. Wright, Hoyt's general business manager, to give him the same should "A Mid-night Bell" prove a success. It rests with you to make it so. Location and scale of seats, and prices for this attraction: Orchestra pit, first three rows, \$1.00 per seat; Parquette and dress circle, 10 rows, \$1.50; Balance of lower floor, 4 rows, \$1.00."

Those in a position to know say that the barrel was not opened nearly as wide as it was expected, at Plover, Tuesday afternoon. At the late Re-publican state convention, P. N. Peterson was an out and out La Fol-lette man, and it was stated that Philletus would do everything possible to defeat him for the nomination. But P. N. won just the same.

WHEN riding on a Central train, a short time ago, an extensive manu-facturer of Northern Wisconsin was among the passengers. The conver-sation naturally drifted to politics, and the manufacturer was asked how his employees felt on the money ques-tion. His reply was that "four years ago most of them voted for that bull-head now at Washington, Grover Cleveland, but I will see that every d—one of them votes for McKinley this fall, and don't you forget it. The man that don't vote as I say this year, will get work from some one else." The Journal should see that fellow at once and have him take up a "straw vote" among his employees.

Our republican neighbor, the Jour-nal, should feel content with its majority in Vermont and Maine, and not go into the business of distorting figures in so open and brazen a man-ner as it did last Friday. By refer-ring to the official figures it will see that the Republican plurality in Ver-mont in 1892 was 21,667, instead of 17,956, and in Maine 14,827, instead of 12,503. These changes will not leave the result so "startling." But the greatest discrepancy in the Jour-nal's figures is in the result in Ark-ansas. It says that the Democratic plurality in 1892 was 56,471, and in 1896, 45,235. The facts are that the Democratic plurality in 1892 was but 40,825, while in 1896, it is just 55,288, according to the official returns. It is yet time to learn that figures taken from great Republican dailies printed in Chicago cannot be relied upon.

Housekeeper Wanted.

A housekeeper wanted to take charge of the household duties at 113 Spruce street. One of middle age preferred. Call at once. w4

WISCONSIN FEDERATION

Or Women's Clubs Will Soon be Organ-ized in Milwaukee.—A Meeting Called.

A correspondent says that a hope-ful feature of our clubs is that, to a great extent, they are becoming the main social arteries of places where they are located, thus elevating the standard of social entertainment, while their effective interest in phil-anthropy and educational matters deserves more than a passing mention. We have no State Federation in Wis-consin, but we have taken steps toward perfect union. We have a correspondence committee, the mem-bers of which are located in various parts of the State, that has been divided for this purpose into districts of several counties each. The com-mittee is willing to act as a sort of reciprocity bureau, to collect and dis-tribute information, and its work has already proved of real and permanent value in promoting acquaintanceship between the clubs and bringing about a helpful interchange of ideas and methods. While I deprecate the apathy regarding federation, which has seemed prevalent in Wisconsin, I observe marked indications of awak-ening interest.

In a letter to the editor of this department, Mrs. Chas. Morris, state chairman of correspondence for the General Federation of Women's clubs, writes: "Now that the movement for a federation of the women's clubs of Wisconsin is actually launched, I am in receipt of numerous inquiries, such as 'What classes of clubs are eligible to membership?' 'What will be the expense?' 'What aim is to be accomplished?' 'Is it the same scheme talked of last year?' 'What forces are back of it?' etc. It seems wise and certainly very convenient to make your valuable paper a medium for answering these questions, and giving the last one precedence, I reply: 'One of the foremost clubs of the country, the Milwaukee College En-dowment association, is back of the movement to the extent of acting as hostess and furnishing the necessary expenditure of time and money. The ten federated clubs of Wisconsin, with many other prominent clubs, are also supporting it. The interest and influence of the General Federa-tion have been constantly evinced by Mrs. Henriotin and its accredited state officer, while the state board of cor-respondence is seeking to enlist the co-operation of clubs in every section of the state.'

"Concerning eligibility of clubs, the convention may see fit to open its doors very widely but, in issuing invitations, the lines followed by the General Federation will be adhered to. The certificate of incorporation of that body states 'constitutions of clubs applying for membership should show that no sectarian or political test is required and that while the distinctively humanitarian move-ments may be recognized, their chief purpose is not philanthropic and technical, but social, literary, artistic or scientific culture. The aims and aspirations of state federation are so far-reaching as to require much space to elaborate, but briefly stated, such a union will enable each club to know of the best that is being accomplished by the clubs and to adapt such good to its own uses.'

Extracts from the invitation recently issued are as follows: The Mil-waukee College Endowment Associa-tion takes pleasure in inviting your club to meet with them in Milwau-kee, October 20th and 21st, 1896, for the purpose of considering the for-mation of a Wisconsin State Federa-tion of Women's Clubs. We wish for a broader acquaintance among the club women of our state, for a wider exchange of thought, a more thorough co-operation, an advancement in methods, a unity of purpose which are attendant upon the banding of many, and lacking which the progress of the individual club is retarded. The convention will be called to order Tuesday, October 20th, at 9:30 a. m., in the club room of the Pfister Hotel, corner Jefferson and Wisconsin streets, continuing through as many sessions as are required to complete the orga-nization. Mrs. Ellen M. Henriotin, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has promised to be present and deliver an address, and also other interesting and able speak-ers are assured. A reception will be tendered the delegates and visiting guests by the Milwaukee College En-dowment Association on the evening of October 20th. Each member of the state committee of correspondence will be called upon for a report of the work done by the clubs of her section, in order that a larger knowledge may awaken new interest in each other. It is earnestly hoped that your club will be represented by delegates and also by visiting members, for the more women there are present the greater will be the influence spread abroad.

Soon to Be Married.

At three o'clock next Wednesday afternoon Wm. Quinn, of this city, will be married to Miss Maytie John-son, at the home of the bride's par-ents, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Johnston, at Winneconne. Invitations for the event have been issued and sent to a large number of friends in this city. Jas. Quinn, Jr., will be one of the groomsmen, and Misses Mamie and Maggie Quinn the bridesmaids. The groom to be is a most popular Central fireman, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Quinn, of this city, and a young man who has scores of friends here and elsewhere. Miss Johnston spent several days here a few weeks ago and left a most favorable impression among those who met her. The young couple will no doubt make Stevens Point their home.

The Best Place in the City



To Buy Good Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Men's Suits, at \$3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, up to 15.00
Boys' Suits, at \$2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, up to 8.00
Children's Suits, \$1, 1.25, 1.50, 2, 2.25, up to \$5
Ladies' Combination Underwear, at 49 cents
Ladies' Fleece-Lined Underwear, 25 to 49 cents
Ladies' All-Wool Underwear, 70c, 90c and \$1
Children's Cotton Underwear, 9, 12, 15 and 20c
Children's Fleece-Lined, 20, 25, 28, 30 and 35c
Children's All-Wool, 15, 20, 23, 25, 28 and 30c
All-Wool Dress Flannel, 38 inches wide, at 25c
All-Wool Cashmere, 36 inches wide, at 20c
All-Wool Cashmere, 40 inches wide, 25 and 35c
Cotton Blankets, 43c, 60c and 75c
Wool Blankets, \$1.65, 2.00 and 3.00
Good Calico and Sheeting, at 4 cents



All goods sold just as adver-tised, or money refunded.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Capes and Jackets

From \$3 to \$25.

Respectfully,

KUHL BROS.,

401 Main St., Cor. 3d St.

Our Low Prices



have taken the town by storm. Never before have the people witnessed such low prices in Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Fine Shoes. Everybody is eager for the unprecedented Bargains that can always be had at our store, the

Leader Dry Goods Store,

CURRAN'S OLD STAND,

412 MAIN STREET.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

is complete; our prices the lowest. Two pairs for the price of one.

Great Closing out sale of.....

MEN'S and LADIES' Underwear,

CLOAKS!

The new shapes and materials for fall and winter of 1896-7 are now in. Swell styles at smallest prices. Call and see them.

An Extraordinary Purchase of....

DRESS GOODS,

for fall and winter at prices which cannot fail to win custom.

We quote continually lowest prices on.....

Fine Linens.

Our ability to do this comes through our greater selling and consequently greater buying power.

Men's Neckwear, Suspenders,

at half prices this week. Regular customers of our department and others who have at any time patron-ized this section, of our business will recognize in this sale an opportunity to choose from a stock of the finest furnishings made at prices very much less than those quoted elsewhere.

HAT OPPORTUNITY.

Fire your straw hats and get a \$2.00 fall style for 99 cents.

Clothing Department.

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing for now or future.

Argument is unnecessary when proof is so easily to be had. Our low prices have caused astonishment and comment among the public at large as well as the clothing trade. No wonder! We are selling clothing cheaper than the manufacturer can produce. Never in our entire experience have we offered such values. Shrewd buyers will appreciate our low prices.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED. AT

LEADER DRY GOODS STORE,

412 MAIN STREET.

DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
 A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Gazette.
OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.
 WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896.

—Call for the Hagemeister Brewing Co.'s beer. Sold by all firstclass dealers. tf

—Miss Mattie Malick spent part of last week with the campers at Lake Emily. tf

—A five room house for rent, at 226 Prairie street. Will rent cheap. Call on Eugene Tack. tf

—Chas. G. Sawyer, the Waupaca collector, transacted business and visited his relatives here yesterday.

—Frank Campbell, who has been visiting in Minneapolis for two or three weeks, returned Monday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Bergholte are rejoicing over the arrival of their first baby girl, born last Friday morning.

—G. W. Cate spent Monday at Merrill, and will leave for that city again tomorrow to commence the trial of an important case.

—The North Side Lumber Co. is headquarters for all kinds of builders' material, and customers can be accommodated on short notice.

—The Hagemeister Brewing Co.'s "Favorite" beer is put up in pints and quarts. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated. Telephone 64. tf

—A rare musical and funny comedy treat at the Grand next Friday and Saturday evenings. Hyer's Colored company. Hear them; see them.

—For Rent.—Five comfortable rooms, up stairs, for rent cheap. Call at the premises, corner Wisconsin and Elk streets, or at this office.

—W. E. Langenberg disposed of ninety thousand brick, last Saturday, to Irving Lord, of Waupaca, who will erect a new block in that city this fall.

—Two 20-foot chains were recently stolen from a wagon in the yard of J. C. Campbell. Mr. Campbell has made efforts to recover them, but so far without success.

—Dr. Derdiger writes that he has closed his summer resort at the Dellis for this season, and will resume his practice, commencing his regular visits to this city soon.

—David F. O'Keefe, a former Stevens Point young man and now a successful attorney at Ashland, is doing some hard work in the cause of free silver in that locality.

—Jos. Soffa & Co. are almost daily receiving consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables, which they are selling at low prices. Remember the location, 409 Main street.

—Dr. O. L. Ellis will be in Stevens Point, at the Arlington House, on Oct. 15th, 16th and 17th, and anyone wishing their eyes fitted or refitted with glasses will do well to call upon him. 23tf

—Rev. R. H. Weller returned from his trip to New York, the middle of last week, and comes home greatly improved in health, which fact his hundreds of friends are pleased to know.

—Mrs. C. G. Macnib and little son, returned from Boston, Mass., Saturday, where they have made their home since last winter. Gaylord will remain there until next spring, when he also expects to again make Stevens Point his home.

—Frank Degen has bought of the Green Bay R. R. Co. the building No. 106 Clark street, formerly the property of Harry Isherwood. He moved the building on the lot 337 Water street and will put it in good repair for a dwelling house.

—Prof. Raycroft, of the Chicago University, is engaged in coaching the Normal foot ball team this week, in preparation for next Saturday's contest. Mr. Raycroft and Forest Grant returned from Waupaca, last Saturday, after an outing of several days.

—Mr. and Mrs. Adam Schleisman, of Rhinelander, are visiting with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schleisman, in the town of Sharon. Both are former much respected citizens of this county, and Adam represents the interests of Capt. Pabst in Rhinelander.

—The John Rice & Bro. Co. have sold a Stevens steam corn husker and a Springfield 10-horse power engine to L. A. Precourt, of Buena Vista, and the new outfit was delivered the first of this week. Mr. Precourt is one of Portage county's most enterprising farmers and believes in keeping up with the times in every way.

—E. R. Lawton is in Milwaukee, where he has gone to visit for several days.

—Any lady wishing employment on an investment at \$1.00, call at Glover & Hanover's.

—Mrs. T. J. Murray and daughter are visiting with her daughter in Milwaukee, to remain several days.

—Miss Kittie Barry left for her home in Montello, on Monday, after a two weeks visit with Miss Hallie Clark.

—The Amphion band gave one of the best open-air concerts of the season, on Main street, last Saturday evening.

—Ole Virum will go down to Milwaukee, next Friday, to take part in the bicycle meet at the State Fair, Saturday.

—Mrs. Louis Port and Mrs. Paul Roettger are visiting in Milwaukee, leaving on Monday, to remain for several weeks.

—See "Colored Aristocracy," Friday night, and "Plantation Frolics" Saturday night, by the great colored comedy company.

—Chas. Helm, the Main street florist, had a very beautiful exhibit at the county fair last week. He took two first premiums.

—Fresh peaches, pears and grapes just received by Jos. Soffa & Co., 409 Main street. Prices will be found very low and stock good.

—Miss Susie Hermann returned to the city, the last of the week, after a visit of two months with her sister, Mrs. Enick, at St. Paul.

—Miss Johnson, of Minneapolis, is a guest at the home of Herman Kreubs, on Briggs street, having accompanied Miss Bertha Lee to this city.

—The great pearl of the American footlights (Quegga) Mary C. Hyers, the only living person singing from C to C in two octaves, contralto voice. Grand, Friday night.

—Buyers of flour can save 75 cents per barrel by purchasing the celebrated Rosebud, manufactured by the Jackson Milling Co., instead of buying flour made elsewhere. tf

—Geo. B. Merrick, assistant adjutant-general, returned Monday from a trip to the grand army posts at Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette and other towns in eastern Wisconsin.

—Burglar and fire proof safety deposit boxes for rent by the Citizens National Bank. Prices, \$3.00 per year and upwards. The only burglar proof deposit boxes in this part of the state. spl9tf

—Mr. and Mrs. G. J. W. Clark returned to her home at Wausau, after visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Isherwood, Mrs. Clark having been there for two or three weeks.

—W. W. Taylor and wife are expected home today or tomorrow after a three weeks visit among relatives in Sparta. Will. has also spent several days at La Crosse, Minneapolis and cities west of here.

—Among those from a distance who attended the funeral of Mrs. N. Bungert, last Monday, were Mr. and Mrs. A. Schleisman, of Rhinelander; Alois Stark, Miss Stark and Geo. Hoffman, of Knowlton.

—Mrs. G. Campbell started for Montello, Thursday morning, where she went in response to the announcement of the death of a young lady friend, Miss Lucy Stevens, daughter of the Montello House proprietor.

—A pleasant and instructive letter from Fred. Crane, who a few months ago lost one of his feet while employed as switchman in the Central yards in this city, and dated at Woodlawn, Tenn., the 19th inst., will appear in our next issue.

—J. E. Rogers, of this city, will be a candidate before the republican convention, tomorrow, for register of deeds. Mr. Rogers has been a member of the assembly, clerk of court and city clerk, and will no doubt show considerable strength in convention.

—So far as heard from there will be at least four candidates for register of deeds before the Republican county convention, tomorrow, Chas. A. Norton, of Plover, being the latest to enter the field. The others are Geo. E. Vaughn and J. E. Rogers, of this city, and Chas. Pratt, of Pine Grove.

—Our Jewish fellow citizens observed Yom Kippin, their day of atonement, on Wednesday last. This is the most holy day in the Israelite faith. A few of the more orthodox members of the faith went to Milwaukee on that day to attend services in the Temple Emanu-El and to hear Rabbi Hecht preach.

—John H. Brennan returned from La Crosse, Monday morning, where he had been engaged in the trial of a case, representing the Champagne Lumber Co., of Merrill, against whom an employee had brought an action for \$10,000 for the loss of a hand. The jury disagreed and after being out several hours were discharged.

—R. A. Cook will furnish the Stevens Point Normal School 250 tons of egg coal, he being the lowest of five local bidders who presented their figures to Regent Raymond, last Saturday as follows: R. A. Cook, \$6.95 per ton; Gross & Jacobs, \$7.10; A. G. Green, \$7.15; E. M. Copps & Co., \$7.20; John Rice & Bro. Co., \$7.55.

—Every Saturday afternoon until further notice, (beginning June 13th) the ladies of the Presbyterian church will have a table in the H. D. McCulloch Co. store, where they will offer for sale steamed brown bread, baked beans, cottage cheese, cakes, doughnuts and the like. They will also fill orders sent in beforehand. Orders can be left with Mrs. Buckingham, 432 Main street. tf

—Both day and evening sessions at the Business College.

—When wanting upholstery done call upon John Peickert's Sons, 145 Main street.

—John Peickert's Sons, opposite the Curran House, are prepared to do upholstery in all its branches. tf

—E. A. Martin, of Cadott, spent Tuesday in the city, while on his way north from Oshkosh and other points below.

—A. G. Green, at his meat market, pays the highest cash price for hides and pelts. Call and see him before you sell. n6tf

—Mrs. R. H. Mieding and baby left for Milwaukee, this morning, to spend a week among relatives in that city and Chicago.

—C. Bowers and family, of DePere, were over Sunday visitors at Whiting, guests at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Forsyth.

—Mrs. F. H. Ellsworth and three children and Miss Chapman, of Green Bay, are visiting at the home of their brother, H. H. V. Chapman, on Division street.

—Carl Cadman spent part of Monday at Amherst and Lake Emily, making the return trip from the former place on his wheel in one hour and twenty-five minutes.

—Don't fail to see Hyer's Musical Colored Co., at the Grand Friday and Saturday evening. Prices extra low for this attraction, only 50, 35 and 25 cents. Now selling at Mieding's.

—Geo. Sutherland, who has been doing blacksmithing in a thrasher factory at Minneapolis, since last spring, returned here a few days ago and has again opened his shop at Arnott station.

—The six sportsmen, Messrs. Moll, Morgan, Quandt, Barager and John N. and Emil Peickert, returned from their hunting trip to Rice Lake Monday afternoon, and all show evidence of a healthful outing.

—D. Lloyd Jones left for Madison this morning, where he has four cases to argue before the supreme court. Friday evening he will speak at a G. A. R. campfire in Pardeville, Columbia county, and Saturday night addresses a like gathering at New London.

—A. V. Fetter has a crew of men engaged in plumbing and heating the jail at Waupaca. He will also put a system of hot and cold water for bathing purposes into Policeman Geisler's new home, and in a few days commence work for heating the H. D. McCulloch Co. building throughout with steam.

—Geo. A. Ludington, of Neillsville, spent a day or two in the city, the last of the week, visiting with his son, A. C., the telephone exchange manager. After leaving here Mr. Ludington, who is the under-sheriff of Clark county, went down to Sheridan and arrested a young man wanted at Neillsville for obtaining a bicycle under false pretenses.

—In the McLean replevin suit against W. E. Nielsen, the dye man, spoken of last week, the plaintiff was given possession of the clothes replevined and \$10 damages for lost time. Nielsen was granted the \$5.00 due on his work, but the costs of the trial amounted to \$5.92. Chauncey L. Jones appeared for McLean and Nielsen pleaded his own case.

—The case against John Fulton and Chas. Scholl, charged with shooting game out of season, was called up before Justice Carpenter, Friday afternoon, and after hearing the testimony introduced, both of the defendants were promptly dismissed for lack of evidence, it being of the most flimsy kind. Dist. Atty. Frost appeared for the state and W. F. Collins for the defense.

—John J. Slatts, after spending a couple of months in the far west, through the Dakotas, Montana and as far north as British America, returned to the city last Sunday evening. He will remain but a week or two, after which he will turn his face to the west once more, and will visit Colorado, New Mexico and other climes before returning home. John is feeling and looking well.

—Four Stevens Pointers, Styles Martin, Will. Bauer, Irving Estes and E. H. Cartwright drove up to Crocker's Landing, last Saturday afternoon, and in company with Ed. McHugh and several other residents of that locality, spent a part of the night on a bear hunt. They succeeded in capturing one fine fellow weighing over two hundred pounds, McHugh sending forth the fatal bullet.

—Geo. Gee & Son, the Church street marble and granite dealers, have just placed a handsome monument over the grave of Rev. L. Grabowski, the Polish priest who died in Hull last spring and whose remains rest in the cemetery at Polonia. The base of the monument is four feet high, above which stands a six-foot granite cross, the cross-arm being 2 feet 2 inches in length. Messrs. Gee & Son have also placed a 6x12 ft. steel fence around the lot, supported by four handsome iron posts. The job represents an outlay of about \$400.

—Mrs. Clementine Szimanski, of Hull, and Mrs. John Hall, of this city, experienced a lively runaway, last Thursday forenoon. They were driving west on Main street behind a horse owned by the former, while another team tried to pass. The Szimanski horse would not have this and he went tearing down the street, colliding with another rig in front of Green's market, and both women were thrown to the pavement. Mrs. Hall was quite seriously injured, fracturing one rib and receiving a scalp wound, but the other occupant escaped unharmed. The horse was caught without further damage.

—Mrs. Geo. W. Cook, of Waukeesa, is in the city on a visit of a couple of weeks.

—J. H. Walrath, representing the Connecticut Life, has been in the city for several days.

—Mrs. Newman, of Paris, Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Nan Johnson, on East avenue.

—Emil Neuman returned from a pleasant visit of nearly two weeks with Oshkosh relatives, Monday evening.

—F. E. Murray, formerly of this city, but for several months in the laundry business at Centrailla, has taken charge of the Grand View Hotel, at Nekoosa, where one of the largest paper mills in the country is located.

—W. B. Buckingham, W. J. Clifford and A. R. Week were at Wautoma the first part of this week, representing the First National bank in its attachment suit against Jas. F. Wiley & Son, of Hancock. B. B. Park and F. B. Lamoreux represented the plaintiff and W. F. Owen the defendants.

—The Progressive Religious Society will hold services in Temperance Hall, corner of Clark and Church streets, Sunday, Sept. 27, at 7:30 p. m. Rev. E. Andrus Titus, of Boston, will preach. Subject: "Inspiration—Its Relation to the Destiny of Humanity." Admission free. All are cordially invited.

—Deputy Sheriff Michael Gosh, of the town of Plover, brought Andro Butkowski to the city last Saturday, and landed him in the county jail. The prisoner is accused of assaulting a daughter of John Poplocki, two weeks ago, and on being arraigned before Justice Eiden-Mitschen, that day, the evidence was so strong that Butkowski was bound over for trial in the circuit court.

—The Slayton Jubilee singers gave one of the finest musical entertainments heard in Stevens Point in many a day, at Grand Opera house last Friday evening, but the audience was not one-fourth as large as it should have been. The company consists of nine persons, and everyone of them is an artist. Should they come again a full house would be ensured.

—Congressman Minor and Atty.-Gen. Mylrea will deliver Republican addresses at Rink Opera House tomorrow evening, at which time a number of other state officers will also be present. We would suggest that Mr. Mylrea repeat his impression of Stevens Point as a fitting place for a Normal school, providing he has changed his mind since he delivered his Superior speech a couple of weeks ago.

—Andy Scott and family intend to make their future home in Chicago, and will move to that city in about two weeks. Mr. Scott's son, Dr. Harold, is doing a very successful dental business there, and Miss Bertha is employed in his office. Misses Ethel and Bay expect to attend one of Chicago's leading colleges during the next few years, but Mr. Scott will not become a stranger to Stevens Point for some time to come, he owning considerable timber land northwest of this city, and will devote the next few winters to his logging interests.

—Thos. Brown, a well known farmer in the town of Lanark, lost four cows by poison, last Saturday morning, under circumstances that left no doubt that an enemy of Mr. Brown had given the animals Paris green. He left home at an early hour that day, driving to this city, and shortly after his arrival a telegram was received from Mrs. Brown informing him that the cows were dead. Mr. Brown owned five cows, but as one of them is blind, it did not follow the other animals to the spot where the poison had been placed.

—E. R. Week, of Alexandria, Ind., and a former Stevens Pointer, returned to his home last week after an extensive trip through New York, Massachusetts and other eastern states. Ed. is an ardent free silverite, and his views on the silver sentiment in the east are in direct opposition to those published in the gold press. He believes that Bryan will not only carry New York, but Massachusetts as well, and says that thousands of Republicans in the cities and rural districts are now out in his behalf and will vote and work for him on election day.

—Mrs. Geo. L. Ryerson died at her home in Reynolds, N. Dak., last Wednesday afternoon, of consumption, after an illness of nearly two years. Mrs. Ryerson's maiden name was Tena Brathovde, and she was born in the town of Alban, this county, living on the homestead and in this city until her marriage four years ago. They have since resided at Reynolds, where Mr. Ryerson publishes the Enterprise. Her parents have lived in North Dakota for a few years and two sisters reside in this county, Mrs. Arthur Van Order, at Hull, and Mrs. O. L. Sande in Stockton. The many friends of the family here will deeply sympathize with the relatives in their misfortune.

—Frank L. Bean, of Hamilton, Mont., is spending this week in the city visiting with his uncles, W. O. and F. B. Lamoreux, and his scores of friends, both young and old. Frank has been at Hamilton for over a year past, holding a good position with the Anaconda Lumber Co., and his father, D. V., has supervision over their logging operations. Frank is on his way to Madison to enter the law department of the State University, leaving here Saturday evening, and will be accompanied by Walter Cate, son of the late Henry Cate, of Stockton. Both are bright young men, have been recognized as exceptionally good in debate, and their future is promising.

A Car Load!

—OF—

NEW GOODS

Just Arrived at **CLIFFORD'S.**

In my Dress Goods Department I have the *finest line in the city, in all the Newest Shades and latest Weaves.* * * *

36 inch Novelty Suitings, for only 10 cents per yard
 36 inch Cashmere, in all colors, for only 20 cents per yard
 36 inch All-Wool Dress Flannel, for only 25 cents per yard
 40, 42 and 46 inch Storm Serge, in all shades, from 25 to 75 cts
 Black Brilliantines, plain and figured, the Genuine Jamestown Make, 60 cents to \$1.25

The best assortment of Gingham, Calicos and Sheetings.
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 The best stock of Ladies' Jackets. The best assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear.
 The best assortment of Blankets and Bed Comforters.
 The best assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.
 The best assortment of Shawls.

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The best stock of Ready-Made Clothing for Men, Boys and Children.
 The best stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats.
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 The best stock of Hats and Caps. The best stock of Campaign Caps for Boys (the latest).
 The best stock of School Shoes. The best stock of Men's Shoes.
 The best stock of Men's Working Pants and Jackets.
 The best stock of Men's Collars and Neckties.
 The best stock of Mackintoshes.
 The best stock of Men's Stockings and Suspenders.
 The best stock of Trunks and Valises.
 The best stock of Men's Outing Flannel Night Gowns.
 The best stock of Collars and Cuffs.

All my stock is the best, because it is the newest. The best is none too good for my customers. No auction goods; no damaged goods; no old trash or second-hand goods; everything new and fresh from the manufacturers, and if my prices are not found to be **THE LOWEST** for the **SAME QUALITY** of goods, you can have your money back. Inspection invited.

Stevens Point,
 Sept. 16, 1896.

M. Clifford.

DID YOU EVER SEE A COW CLIMB A TREE?

Certainly not; cows don't climb trees. But there are several things you can see every day in the week if you go to the right place.

For instance, just step into the

H. D. McCULLOCH CO.

Store and you will see:

First: The largest and Cheapest and Best stock of **GROCERIES** in Stevens Point.

Second: The largest stock of **PAINTS** in Stevens Point.

Third: The largest stock of **WALL PAPER** in Stevens Point.

Fourth: Everything usually kept in a first-class store of this kind.

And if you come in by the corner entrance you will see the largest stock of **drugs** in Stevens Point and one of the finest drug stores in the state.

Come and see us; we want your trade and will give you satisfactory prices on everything.

Letter of Acceptance.

STEVENS POINT, WIS., Sept. 16, 1896.

MESSERS. WILLIAM KENNEDY, A. R. LEA AND JOHN EEN, COMMITTEE:

Responding to your notice of the action of the Appleton convention, nominating me the democratic candidate for congress in this district, permit me through you to express to the convention the high appreciation in which I view its action and the great honor conferred upon me in placing me in nomination for the honorable and responsible office of congressman. It was a most distinguished honor indeed. I regret very much my inability to fully meet the expectations of the convention, or the just requirements of such position; and I take the liberty of saying that I regret very much the action of the convention for reasons well known to the convention and to the country before my nomination was made, and that I then felt and now feel that such reasons were sufficient to induce the convention to seek some other candidate from the many in the district better qualified than I. Your appeal to me was urgent and sincere, and since my nomination I am in the receipt of letters from prominent men, widely scattered throughout the district, urgently insisting that I accept the nomination tendered me by the convention, and suggesting that this is not a time to shirk responsibilities except for insuperable reasons; that nothing less should excuse those whose calls upon the party have been frequent and always honored, when the party demands their services. These considerations have influence with me, added to which is the great interest I feel in the questions involved in the election, have induced me to accept the nomination so generously tendered me, and I do accept the same, although I am conscious I shall but feebly discharge the responsibilities belonging to the position, "but such as I have, freely give I unto" the cause of the people. In accepting the nomination as the democratic candidate for member of congress, I shall represent democratic principles as recited in the Chicago democratic national convention, which did not create democratic faith but promulgated democratic principles as established by the unbroken traditions and platforms of the party, principles as wide and as broad as the nation itself. "Democrat" and "democratic" express all that's necessary, without the addition of any prefix, to indicate that the democratic party and democratic principles are co-extensive with our country. The very respectable ex-members of the democratic party who bolted its platform and organized the national democratic party, are for the most part people who had been prominent in its counsels and dominated its platforms and freely gave their support and influence to the very features of the Chicago platform they now repudiate and spit upon. Without ever proposing in national convention the single gold standard, they organize a new party and repudiate the old upon the ludicrous pretext of preserving the long cherished principles of the old party, to preserve which they buckle on their armour and sail out to assist in the election of McKinley, henchman of Hanna, whose latest words before the St. Louis convention being for the double standard and frantic denunciation of Cleveland for his opposition to silver. "Anything to beat Bryan" is their war cry. Their democracy is a hideous sham, and their pretense of preserving democratic principles a glittering fraud. Instead of national democracy they best deserve the name of "sham democracy," and the position of this offshoot from the democratic party is most happily put by the chairman of the democratic state convention of the state of New York, now in session. The chairman said:

"As loyal representatives of democratic constituencies, you have assembled to again declare your faith in democratic principles, your respect for democratic authority and your confidence in democratic success. In this respect you differ from some who were for many years associated with you, using their profession of democracy as a mask under which to conceal the purely selfish character of their political actions and who are now leagued with your political opponents denouncing democratic principles, defying democratic authority and aiding, in so far as they may, to defeat the democratic candidates."

"It is," the speaker continued, "a sham democracy which submits to the will of the majority only when no selfish interest is affected or sacrificed by so doing. It is sham democracy which sets up the opinions of the few as entitled to control because of the wealth or culture or pedigree of those by whom such opinions are held. It is a sham democracy which has for its purpose the undue enrichment of the man who relies for his support upon what his money earns for him, and the consequent unjust impoverishment of the citizen who depends upon what his labor may be able to earn. It is a sham democracy which yesterday asked for a bimetallic standard, upon the single condition of an international agreement, and today confesses that such declaration was but a subterfuge with which to deceive those honestly favoring such standard, and that all the time its purpose was to establish and maintain the supremacy of gold."

From the time the stealthy act demonetizing silver became known, the indignation of democrats knew no bounds, and from that time forward its restoration to its former position was a cardinal principle in democratic faith, and Mr. Cleveland took office the last time by endorsing a platform distinctly recognizing such principle, to which principle the distinguished gentleman now playing second fiddle in Mr. Hanna's orchestra offered no protest. From democratic platform:

We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1896 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination, and we demand that the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts, and we demand that the parity of the two metals shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as equally necessary for the protection of farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

Thus it will be seen that gold and silver have been indissolubly linked together in our platforms. Never in the history of the party has it taken a position in favor of a gold standard. On every vote taken in the House and Senate a majority of the party have been recorded not only in favor of bimetalism, but for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The Congressional Record shows the unanimity with which the act demonitizing silver was condemned by all prominent democrats in congress, and by such republicans as Blaine and Timothy O. Howe, who declared it a crime greater than the stealing of \$200,000. Following this, democrats took care that no legislation of congress should by implication even commit the party to the single gold standard, and in 1890 congress declared that it was "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other at the present legal ratio," and in 1893 congress said:

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination, and we demand that the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts.

Yet because the principle involved in these acts of congress and declarations of prominent democrats and democratic platforms, legitimately before the Chicago convention, as it had been before prior democratic conventions, was decided adversely to them, and their further leadership repudiated, they repudiate the convention, to become a mere side show in the "biggest show on earth" Hanna manager, and the members of the convention are referred to as lunatics, anarchists and in other equally disrespectful language.

Silver as the unit of value, standard money of the country, was ruthlessly and stealthily struck down—aye, struck down in the house of its friends, without notice, and without cause given for such an act, so momentous in its consequences, and for which no excuse was offered. It was clearly a move in the interest of capital. The fact that silver had been demonitized remained a hidden thing so far as the public knew for years. President Grant had signed the bill in ignorance that it contained such a provision; the consequences were, as was no doubt expected, to flow from the destruction of one-half of the standard money of the country, leaving gold alone as the sole measure of value, which before had been shared by an equal amount of silver, falling prices for produce and labor, scarce money and high interest. When the country had been awakened to the fact of the demonitization of silver and the terrible consequences flowing from it, and which the country was then passing through, Blaine, then the acknowledged leader of the republican party, said:

On the much vexed and long mooted question as to a bimetallic or monometallic standard, my own views are sufficiently indicated in the remarks I have made. I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and through out the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except the investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly \$7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, not very unequally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands.

Again, he said:

I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution. Indeed, the money of the American people, prior to the Constitution which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on Congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonitize silver any more than to demonitize gold.

Senator Sherman said in 1869:

The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than Senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through the operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. In every person except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a good period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy, and disaster. It means ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice their funds in capital, though they have the most actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural production without any great reduction of actual property. It means man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory, or a barn with this certain fact before him?

Let me quote from an apostle of the Democratic faith, whose distinguished services in behalf of his party and his country have won for him the esteem of all. Mr. Carlisle, then a member of the House of Representatives, said, February 21, 1878:

I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever be so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed by the annual production of gold and silver coin which keep pace with the annual increase of population and industry. According to my view of the subject the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences, and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world.

The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half the metallic money of the world.

At this very time, so great had become the necessities of the country, that a free coinage bill was passed, but was vetoed by President Hayes; but the House by an overwhelming majority passed the bill over his head; but the effort resulted in the so-called Bland law under which silver was coined, affording partial relief to the country, and the last named law was repealed in 1893.

Now the following table shows the condition of agriculture at the close of 1894, using 14 years for the illustration:

We find the number of farms in the United States to be in—	1,561,641
1880.....	1,509,967
1890.....	556,781
Increase of farms.....	556,781
The percentage of increase in the decade was 37.25 per cent.	
Number of farms in the manufacturing States of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey:	1880..... 189,139
1890.....	658,569
1890.....	37,570
The percentage of decrease in the decade was 5.19 per cent.	
In the same States the acreage was—	
1880.....	67,985,610
1890.....	62,743,525
Acreage decrease.....	5,242,115
Percentage of decrease, 7.71 per cent.	

AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS—1893.

For the entire United States per acre, \$6.88.
For New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, \$9.88, or about 50 per cent. above the average, and yet agriculture pays so badly that there is a decrease of over \$900,000 in the farm acreage in ten years in these States.

We will next take the wheat production and values in the United States:

Wheat production in 1880.....	bushels, 198,549,868
1890.....	160,267,476
1890.....	38,282,452
The value of the crops in 1880.....	\$74,301,850.00
1890.....	25,592,025.00
Loss in value.....	218,599,825.00
The value per acre in 1880.....	\$12.38
1890.....	6.48
Loss in value.....	6.00
The average yield in 1880 (per acre).....	bushels, 13.2
1890.....	13.1

Thus it will be seen that with an actual increase in the yield per acre, but a loss in the total crop of only 38,282,452 bushels, that the money loss reached the tremendous sum of \$218,599,825 between these years, a depreciation of about one-half. Nor are these reductions confined to wheat, as will be proven by the following from the same authority:

Although the money value per acre has been largely decreased, as shown, it is conclusively proven that this is not due to a decreased yield per acre, as the yield has slightly increased. Increased knowledge of fertilization and better methods of cultivation in the more thickly settled states, and everywhere that intelligence is applied to farming, is adding to the productivity of our farms and the increase of crops. With the encouragement of better prices the farmer would be enabled to avail himself of improved methods, and increased production would add to the comfort and happiness of mankind. With millions starving for want of the crops that a beautiful God gives to us, the cry of over-production is not only absurd, but it is criminal.

The farmers are the people most interested of all in this question. Look at the above statement and what is there shown is true of every other product of the farm. He is the victim of falling prices. A bountiful Providence may fill his granaries with grain, his yards and pens with cattle and hogs, and the whole yield not a cent for him. His productions fill the cars of railways and yield to the carrier ample freight returns; to the commission man his usual fees; but to the farmer who produces such abundance in the sweat of his brow there remains nothing over actual production and oftener nothing for his own labor. Everything he raises is down, down, down; everything down but money. Money, by reason of its scarcity, demands its cent per cent., a rate that will surely eat the farmer up. A practical farmer myself for the past thirty years and more, I know whereof I speak; owning one of the best farms in the county, with all the necessary appliances, I do know that with the prices for the past few years, farm products afford no remuneration for the farmer's labor.

Scarce money is dear money; scarce money makes low prices; plenty money makes high prices.

Low prices for farm products means scarce money; higher prices means money plenty. The table shows that notwithstanding production has fallen off, prices have continually gone lower.

The following table shows how the farmer has suffered from the shrinkage of values since 1873:

Year.	Average size of a farm in the United States:.....acres.	Average value per acre:	Average value of each farm:
1870.....	162	\$56.00	\$9,072.00
1880.....	107	46.00	4,922.00
1890.....	107	28.00	2,996.00
1890.....	1,620.00		
Value of average acre of wheat:		23.65	
1887.....	12.48		
1892.....	8.25		
Value of average acre of corn:		18.87	
1887.....	10.91		
1892.....	9.69		
Value of average acre of oats:		16.05	
1887.....	9.57		
1892.....	7.73		
Value of average acre of rye:		18.24	
1887.....	10.50		
1892.....	7.07		
Value of average acre of barley:		20.00	
1887.....	14.11		
1892.....	12.57		
Value of average acre of buckwheat:		19.11	
1887.....	10.75		
1892.....	8.28		

And here is the value and amount of total productions:

Year.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.
1887.....	1,337,231,400	65,336.09	\$1,284,607.00
1890.....	1,271,183,591	120,924,286	1,301,487.50
1890.....	3,206,612,400	146,281,000	1,320,255,398

It will be noticed that the price of wheat, together with all cereals, has been growing less each year. It will also be noticed that with more than twice the number of bushels of gross production upon nearly three times the number of acres of land that the money received for the products was very nearly the same.

It is the standard money that measures all the property, and all the property can never exceed in value the amount of such standard money as measured by it. When the volume of standard money is diminished, all values diminish in like proportion; if one-half, values shrink one-half, as measured by such standard money. Therefore the producer is interested in having the volume of standard money large, at least equal to the fair value of all other commodities, and such standard money should not be in such volume that combinations and syndicates may be able to handle and manipulate it, so as to make it scarcer and high and therefore dearer, because that is an injury to the holders and dealers in all other commodities.

Now, all experience shows that under the gold standard in this country, by reason of i. e.: the volume thereof—the men who deal in money, combinations here and in Europe, are able to control such standard money in their own interest, and have done so, to the embarrassment of the government and injury of the people, which could not be done if silver was with gold standard money, by reason of the larger amount of the two. No doubt it is for the interest of every man whose property is not money to vote for the restoration of silver. Don't let us be alarmed at the cry of flooding the country with silver. No laboring man, farmer, or producer of any kind was ever brought face to face with too much money. Money is the life of business. Plenty money brings activity and enterprise where depression existed.

The adoption of the bimetallic standard, say the gold bugs, will send all the gold kiting to England. Well, what of it? Plenty money raises prices, all admit. What then? The millions of dollars worth of products we send there every year, grain, cotton, corn, beef, pork and agricultural implements, will net good prices, and the gold will come back. But again, how can anybody get our gold without paying for it? See! Another scare to hide truth.

We see on every hand labor in excess of demand, or employed at low wages, lumber yards by the acre of piles of lumber waiting for years for remunerative prices and enterprises closing down or running on short time because of no demand for their products while population is increasing rapidly and therefore consumption increasing. Why? The answer invariably is "money is scarce and therefore rates of interest high, money worth more at interest than in business investments." Look: twenty-four years under the gold standard attended with falling prices all the time unless controlled by temporary local circumstances. Is it not time we tried free silver with gold, the double standard? Nobody but money bags ever asked that silver be

(CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE.)

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All work entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention and be guaranteed. Call at or address 702 Dixon street.

"TWIN COMET" and "LITTLE GIANT"
LAWN SPRINKLERS.
BEST MADE.

Unique, Efficient and Labor-Saving.
Will Sprinkle 4 times greater area than any other Sprinklers made.
Highest award at the Chicago Exposition.

Can be seen in operation at residence of the Editor of this paper. Send for circulars giving testimonials and prices.
E. STEBBINS MFG. CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

For sale by all Hardware and Rubber Stores in the United States.

LOUIS PORT,
Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Retailer of
FINE CIGARS.

A nice line of
TOBACCOS, PIPES,
CIGAR HOLDERS, ETC.
Constantly on hand.
THE "L. P." CIGARS A SPECIALTY.
Factory on Wood's Avenue.

Real Estate.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY
For Lots, Houses, Wild and Improved Lands, &c.,
ENQUIRE OF
R. H. BUTTERFIELD & CO.

John Cadman,
Drugs and Medicines,
Toilet Articles,
Stationery and Cigars.
Our Prescription Department is stocked with an entirely new line of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.
Frank C. Bailey, Prescription Clerk
419 Main St., Stevens Point.

RAYMOND & OWEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Offices in Clifford Block, 316 Main Street.
All business promptly attended to.
STEVENS POINT, WISCONSIN.

DR. W. W. GOFF,
Homoeopathic Physician
AND SURGEON.
Office hours 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Office in Prentice Block, Strong's Ave.
Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Drs. C. von Neupert,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
Surgical Operations.
Female Diseases a Specialty.
Office over Mieling's store. Telephone 81.
Res. Clark Street, opp. Episcopal parsonage.
Telephone 63.

DR. F. E. WHEET,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE: 109 Strong's Ave., Tack Bldg.
RESIDENCE: 47 Strong's Avenue.
Telephone No. 2. Stevens Point.

D. N. Alcorn, M. D.
Specialties, Diseases and
Operations of the
Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat.
Glasses ground to order to
correct Astigmatism, Weak
Eyes, etc.
Office, 108-111 Strong's ave.
Over Taylor Bros. drugstore.
Stevens Pt., Wis. Hours, 9 to 11, 1 to 5, 7 to 8.

NELS RETON,
OPTICIAN.
At Reton Bros. & Co.'s Jewelry Store.
Examinations Free. All Work Guaranteed.
Stevens Point, Wis.

DRS. HADCOCK & ROOD,
Dentists
Graduates Ohio College Dental Surgery.
Office in First National Bank Block, 2nd floor.
STEVENS POINT, WIS.

GEO. M. HOULEHAN,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office over John Shannon's Store.
STEVENS POINT, WIS.
Office hours from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Gold and Silver Fillings, Crown and Bridge
work a specialty.

DR. JESSE SMITH,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office over R. H. Butterfield & Co's
Real Estate Office.
Hayes' Process of Anesthesia or Hypnotism
used in the extraction of teeth.
Both painless and harmless.
STEVENS POINT, WIS.

DR. F. A. NORTON,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Treats all diseases of Domestic Animals.
All calls promptly attended, day or night,
either in the city or from the surrounding
country.
Office at residence in the J. Iverson house
on Main street, two doors east of George St.
Headquarters at Taylor Bros. Drug
Store, Strong's Avenue.

Piano Tuning.
ELLIOTT L. MARTIN,
Expert Piano & Organ Tuner.
Address, 114 Third Street,
STEVENS POINT, WIS.

THOS. C. RUSSELL,
OF OSHKOSH,
PIANO TUNER.
Leave orders at Reton Bros. & Co.'s Jewelry
Store, Main street, Stevens Point.

J. Iverson's
is headquarters for everything in the line of
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Optical
Goods, Organs, Pianos, Sewing Machines.
Give us a call and get prices, which you will
find lower than the lowest. New goods arriv-
ing daily.

AUGUST DEMKA,
Proprietor of the
THIRD STREET BAKERY.
Bread, Cakes, Pies, Biscuits, Crack-
ers, Confectionery, etc., etc.
Fine Wedding Cakes Made to Order.

The public can be accommodated with a
first-class and excellent lunch at any and
all times during the day or evening.
34 Street, Stevens Point, Wis.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ACHES, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTIN, D. D.,
New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation,
Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-
gestion.
Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended
'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do
so, as it has invariably produced beneficial
results."
EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D.,
125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Legals.
[1st pub. Sept. 16-1ns. 7.]
SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.—In
Circuit Court, Portage County. M. Kiel-
szewski, plaintiff, vs. Peter Brill, defendant.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an
execution issued out of the above court in the
above entitled cause, on the 14th day of Sep-
tember, A. D. 1896, to be directed and deliv-
ered, I have levied upon, as the property of
the defendant, Peter Brill, and shall on the
30th day of October, A. D. 1896, at the Sheriff's
office in the Court House, in the city of Stev-
ens Point, in Portage County, Wisconsin, at
the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said
day, offer for sale and sell to the highest and
best bidder at public auction and vendue, the
following described real estate, situated in
Portage County, Wisconsin, to-wit: All the
right, title and interest which the said de-
fendant, Peter Brill, had on the 3d day of
August, A. D. 1896, the date of judgment here-
in, or which he has since acquired in and
to the south half (1/2) of the south-west
quarter (sw1/4) of Section number two (2), in
Township number twenty-two (22) North, of
Range number seven (7) East; also the north-
east quarter (ne1/4) of the north-east quarter
(ne1/4) of Section number nine (9), in Town-
ship number twenty-two (22) North, of Range
number seven (7) East, together with all the
rights and appurtenances thereunto belong-
ing.
Dated Sept. 15th, 1896.

JOHN LEAHY,
Sheriff of Portage County.
W. F. COLLINS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Notice of General Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Notice is hereby given that at a general
election to be held in the several towns,
wards, villages and precincts of the
State of Wisconsin on the Tuesday succeed-
ing the first Monday, being the 3d day of Novem-
ber, A. D. 1896, the following officers are to
be elected, to-wit:

Twelve Electors of President and Vice
President of the United States.
A Governor in place of William H. Upham,
whose term of office will expire on the first
Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Lieutenant Governor in place of Emil
Bensch, whose term of office will expire on the
first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Secretary of State in place of Henry Cas-
son, whose term of office will expire on the
first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A State Treasurer in place of Sewell Peter-
son, whose term of office will expire on the
first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

An Attorney General in place of William
H. Mylres, whose term of office will expire
on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A State Superintendent in place of John Q.
Emery, whose term of office will expire on the
first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Railroad Commissioner in place of Dun-
can McKenzie, whose term of office will ex-
pire on the first Monday of January, A. D.
1897.

A Commissioner of Insurance in place of
William A. Fricke, whose term of office will
expire on the first Monday of January, A. D.
1897.

A Representative in Congress for the Eighth
Congressional District, consisting of the coun-
ties of Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie,
Brown, Kewaunee and Door.

A Member of Assembly for the first Assem-
bly District of Portage County, consisting of
the towns of Carson, Eau Claire, Hull, Shar-
on and the City of Stevens Point.

A Member of Assembly for the second As-
sembly District of Portage County, consist-
ing of the towns of Albany, Almond, Amherst,
Belmont, Buena Vista, Grant, Lanark, Lin-
wood, New Hope, Pine Grove, Plover, Stev-
ens Point and Stockton.

Also, all county officers required by law to
be chosen at such election.

Amendment to the Constitution:
Notice is further given that at said general
election the following proposition is to be
submitted to the people in pursuance of the
requirements of Chapter 177 of the laws of
1895, which reads as follows:

Chapter 177, Laws of 1895.
An act to submit to the people an amend-
ment to section 1, of article 10, of the consti-
tution of the State of Wisconsin.

Whereas, At the biennial session of the leg-
islature of this State for the year 1893, an
amendment to the constitution of this state
was proposed and agreed to by a majority of
the members elected to each of the two
houses, which proposed amendment was in
the following language:

"Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate con-
curring, That Section 1, Article 10, of the
Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be
amended by striking out this sentence: 'Pro-
vided that his compensation shall not exceed
the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.'"

The people of the State of Wisconsin, re-
presented in Senate and Assembly do enact
as follows:

Section 1. The foregoing proposed amend-
ment to the constitution of the State of Wis-
consin, shall be submitted to a vote of the
people of this State in the manner now pro-
vided by law for the submission of proposed
amendments at the next general election in
November, 1896.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be
in force from and after its passage and pub-
lication.

Approved April 11, 1895.
Given under my hand and official seal at
the Capitol in the City of Madison, this 7th
day of July, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] **HENRY CASSON,**
Secretary of State.

To the County Clerk of Portage County,
Wisconsin.

Portage County, County Clerk's Office,
July 25, 1896.

A general election is to be held in the sev-
eral towns, wards, villages and election dis-
tricts in this county on the Tuesday next
succeeding the first Monday, being the 3d day
of November, A. D. 1896, at which are to be
elected the officers specified in the annexed
copy of a notice from the Secretary of State.
Also the following county officers, to-wit:

A County Clerk in place of Chas. A. Lane,
whose term of office will expire on the first
Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A County Treasurer in place of Charles E.
Webster, whose term of office will expire on
the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Sheriff in place of John Leahy, whose
term of office will expire on the first Monday
of January, A. D. 1897.

A Coroner in place of W. O. Lamoreux,
whose term of office will expire on the first
Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Clerk of the Circuit Court in place of W.
J. Dolaney, whose term of office will expire
on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A District Attorney in place of D. E. Frost,

Legals.
whose term of office will expire on the first
Monday of January, A. D. 1897.
A Register of Deeds in place of John Ship-
ply, whose term of office will expire on the
first Monday of January, 1897.
A County Surveyor in place of Jettson
Wheeler, whose term of office will expire on
the first Monday of January, 1897.
A County Superintendent of Schools in
place of Gustave C. Hansen, whose term of
office will expire on the first Monday of
January, 1897.
CHAS. A. LANE, County Clerk.

CITY IMPROVEMENT NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the city of
Stevens Point has undertaken the work of
curbing and paving with macadam, Main
street from the east line of Division street to
the east line of Reserve street, and the ex-
pense of said improvement chargeable to the
abutting land and real estate has been de-
termined as to each parcel of real estate, and
a statement of the same is now on file with
the City Clerk. It is proposed to issue bonds
chargeable to the abutting real estate, lots or
parcels of land, to pay the special assessment,
and such bonds will be issued covering all
said assessments, except in case where the
owner of the property shall file with the City
Clerk, within thirty days from Sept. 12th,
1896, a written notice that he elects to pay the
special assessment on his property, describing
the same, on presentation of the certificate.
Dated Sept. 8th, 1896.
R. F. BAKER, City Clerk.

[First pub. Sept. 2-5 ins.]
ORDER FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS
In Probate Court, Portage County, Wis.
In the matter of the estate of Ezra Mathewson,
deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of
Ezra Mathewson, deceased, having been is-
sued to Lois Hawley, it is ordered that at
months from and after this date be and are
hereby allowed and limited for the creditors
of said Ezra Mathewson, deceased, to present
their claims for examination and allowance.

Ordered further, that the claims and demands
of all persons against said deceased be re-
ceived, examined and adjusted by this court
at the regular term thereof, to be held at the
Court House, in the city of Stevens Point, on
the first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A Secretary of State in place of Henry Cas-
son, whose term of office will expire on the
first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

A State Treasurer in place of Sewell Peter-
son, whose term of office will expire on the
first Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

An Attorney General in place of William
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be chosen at such election.

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"Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate con-
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the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.'"

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people of this State in the manner now pro-
vided by law for the submission of proposed
amendments at the next general election in
November, 1896.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be
in force from and after its passage and pub-
lication.

Approved April 11, 1895.
Given under my hand and official seal at
the Capitol in the City of Madison, this 7th
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[SEAL.] **HENRY CASSON,**
Secretary of State.

To the County Clerk of Portage County,
Wisconsin.

Portage County, County Clerk's Office,
July 25, 1896.

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J. Dolaney, whose term of office will expire
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A District Attorney in place of D. E. Frost,

whose term of office will expire on the first
Monday of January, A. D. 1897.

LETTER OF ACQUITTANCE.
(CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.)
struck down. Republicans want it now, everybody
but money bags want it now. Why not have it now? Republicans say we
want the double standard and pledge the country to get it just as soon as we
can, but cannot get it till Europe's countries (meaning England) want it.
"Sop thrown to the whale," to delude the great mass of republican voters,
99 per cent of whom are in favor of silver. A base fabrication equivalent to
falsehood, for Hanna knows full well that England will never consent to
surrender the gold standard because she is a creditor nation, to whom is
owing billions of money. What nonsense to suppose she will consent to a
finance measure beneficial to us and injurious to her. Her people's wealth is
in interest bearing securities which the gold standard makes more valuable
by reason of scarce and dear money. Find a man whose fortune is in notes and
mortgages at high rate of interest and he is a gold bug, because scarce money
makes high interest; and so with nations; which shows that to wait for Eng-
land is to establish for all time the gold standard, to the injury or all other in-
terests but the interest of the money lender. But the humiliation of asking
the consent of England in shaping our financial policy at this time more than
any other time! When did the descendants of Patrick Henry and the sons
of those who came over in the Mayflower bend the knee to England before?
We did not consult her in our infancy; we then set her at defiance and in our
swaddling clothes emptied her tea into the ocean. We did not consult her
when we made silver unit of value. The people of the republican party
have not consulted England, and would not, and nobody having at heart the
good of the country speaking for the party. But a syndicate of money sharks
and coal and iron barons are the self-constituted leaders of the G. O. P., and
would use it if need be to hold control of the standard money of the world,
to reduce the laboring man and producers in this country to the condition of
hewers of wood and drawers of water.

In this contest, the greatest that has ever come to us in all the political
contests of this country, let all who earn a living in the sweat of the brow,
whatever may be their particular occupations, stand shoulder to shoulder
like men and brothers in a cause made holy by its justice. Let the laborer
reflect how many are the days he is in enforced idleness by stagnation in busi-
ness, and the farmer, how many more bushels it now takes to pay his taxes
or the interest on his mortgage than it used to take, and ask himself if the
gold standard is a good thing for him, why with health and bountiful crops
he is constantly growing poorer, and why with diminished production and
rapidly increasing consumers, are prices constantly falling.

Will the gold standard empty the yards of the lumberman of the large
piles that have accumulated because of no demand? The farmer has no
money for needed improvements.

To know that this is a campaign for the sole benefit of capital, it is only
necessary to see the methods employed: The iron and coal barons in full con-
trol, money lavishly expended, and finally the appearance of a carload of
generals and millionaires from the east to impress the people with their
importance and wisdom. Who pays for this junketing? Not the laborer;
not the man who is owing debts; not the man in favor of cheap money,
of rising prices for produce, but the people who are benefitted by scarce and
therefore dear money. They say wages and produce will go still lower if
Bryan is elected! Just think of the people who have grown rich upon the
difference between what they have paid for labor and what it has earned
them, racing over the country to prevent wages falling, when every fellow
with a spoonful of brains knows that if the election of Bryan would reduce
wages and bring lower prices, Hanna and the whole crowd now shouting for
McKinley would tumble over each other in their haste to vote for Bryan.
Bah! "Can all the people be fooled all the time?"

McKinley cries out that further protection will bring good times, ignor-
ing the fact that for nearly eight years the country has endured the highest
and most burdensome protection, under tariff rates higher than the famous
war tariff which Senator Sherman said could only be tolerated as a war
measure. But this, like the pretended international agreement for free coin-
age, is an attempt to delude the people. No tariff legislation is expected by
McKinley, and could not be had if he did, because of the political complexion
of the congress. If those whose labor is the foundation of all wealth and all
prosperity do not stand for themselves against oppression, how can they ex-
pect to be prosperous and happy? Sound reason and judgment demands a
change; it cannot be worse, and there is reason for believing a change of
financial policy will bring with it better times. Try it, republicans, and
just for once vote the Bryan ticket. Try the doctrines long held by your
own party and your candidate, who often has spoken for free coinage and
never against it until after he was nominated for president. Give those suf-
fering from low prices and enforced idleness a chance to try the results of
free coinage of both silver and gold, and maybe the results will be such that
many thousands of your fellow citizens will ever after bless you. Gentlemen
of the committee, I thank you, and through you the convention for the dis-
tinguished consideration it has given me. No call to a higher duty was ever
made by country to its people, than the call now made by laborers and pro-
ducers for relief from oppressive laws. If we respond to that call with half
the vigor and determination shown by the enemy, prosperity will surely fol-
low; but if we ignore such call and supinely let the opportunity pass, the
future will be but a picture of the present and past. Now is the accepted
time, in which the people must choose whom they will serve.

G. W. CATE.

WOMEN AS KICKERS.

She Kicks Physically, Mentally, Morally,
Psychologically and Perpetually.

"A woman is a natural 'kicker,' any-
how," said the man who felt he was being
cornered in the argument. "She's a kicker
physically, mentally, morally and psycho-
logically. Beside her a man isn't in it for
anything."

"I don't see it," was the rejoinder.

"Any man can give her cards and spades—
whatever that means—and beat her."

"He can, eh? Where are your high
kickers on the stage? Where a man goes at
anything with his fist, she goes at it with
her foot. She could kick a chandelier
down while a man was hunting a chair to
reach it. Did you ever notice the dining
room girl? Not well, you know, out
west and throughout Canada they employ
girl waitresses instead of men waiters.

Sometimes they have both. I can tell as
soon as I enter a dining room whether the
help is male or female. Women almost in-
variably open the swinging doors with
the foot; men open them with the hand
or arm. The consequence is the doors are
either worn out or patched with brass be-
low or above, as it happens to be men or
women. When a woman approaches a
swinging door, she just gives it a kick that
sends it flying open, and she walks through
like the Israelites through the Red sea. In
case of a man the door is opened by hand,
or, if his hands are full, with his elbow or
forearm. All through Canada you'll see
the doors worn out at the bottom—some-
times clean through. In many cases they
are covered with brass where the kick is
administered. A woman is a kicker by
nature."—New York Herald.

The Elite of the Ottoman Army.

The history of the janizaries from their
origin, training and character is full of ex-
citing adventures. Like the famous band
of soldiers formed about the same time of
the free mountaineers of Switzerland, this
infantry of the east composed of Christian
slaves proved invincible wherever their
arms were directed. They boasted, and
not without a very large measure of truth,
that they never turned their backs upon the
foe, and they passed from victory to
victory with a fiery valor which never
seemed to be extinguished. They were
called "the nerve and sinew" of the Otto-
man army, and they had more to do than
all other forces put together in the exten-
sion of the Turkish sway and in times of
peril in the salvation of the empire.

The janizaries were reserved for the
most desperate actions, for the last attack
in the field, after the ordinary cavalry and
infantry had done their utmost, and for
the charge of the forlorn hope when the
infronchments were carried and the walls
of the beleaguered were scaled. There was
no corps among them retained for any work
that was more perilous than usual. They
were known by the name of Dal Kiltiz, or
"warriors of the naked sword," because
they threw away their scabbards in token
of their resolution to conquer or die.—Good
Words.

No Absence of Mind There.

"Tickets, please, gentlemen," said the
collector, and they were all produced save
that of a poor, feeble, old gentleman who
searched all his pockets in vain for his,
and the fellow passengers growled exceed-
ingly.

"Train is waiting for you, sir," went
on the collector. "Why, there it is in your
mouth all the time."

And the train moved on.

"Do you suffer much from absence of
mind?" asked a satirical passenger.

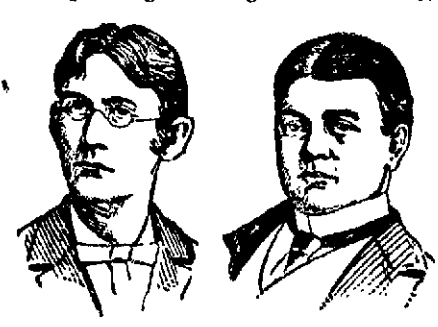
"Absence of mind be hanged," returned
the poor, feeble old gentleman. "I was
sucking the date off last week's ticket."—
London Tit-Bits.

The exodus from Egypt, according to re-
liable chronology, took place 4000 years af-
ter the migration of Abraham.

BLACK AND WOODRUFF.

Men New to Fame Lead the New York
State Republicans.

In New York state the Republican can-
didates for governor and lieutenant gov-
ernor are Frank S. Black and Timothy L.
Woodruff. Mr. Black was born March 8,
1853, in the town of Linlinton, York
county, Me. He was one of 11 children,
and as his father was a poor farmer, he had
but limited advantages. Young Black was
determined to become a lawyer, however,
and he studied unceasingly. From the dis-
trict school he went to the academy at
Lebanon and then by teaching school he
managed to get through Dartmouth col-
lege, graduating with honors in 1875. He
then removed to Johnstown, N. Y., where
he supported himself by doing newspaper
work, studying law all the time. As a
reporter he went to Troy and was there
admitted to the bar in 1879.



FRANK S. BLACK.

Like all young lawyers, he had a hard
struggle to get to the front, but after a
time he obtained recognition and became
very successful in his profession. Not un-
til 1894 did he find time to turn his atten-
tion to politics. It was at the time of the
unfortunate incident at the Republican
primaries in Troy when Robert Ross was
shot and killed. Lawyer Black took a
prominent part in the work of organizing
the committee of one hundred and was
chosen chairman of that organization,
which forced the prosecution of Bat Shea
and secured his conviction and execution.
In the fall of that year he was nominated
for congress and was elected, although
the district had been Democratic before.
Since then he has become the Republican
leader in his district. So, you see, his rise
in politics has been swift and brilliant.

Mr. Black is a man of striking personal
appearance. He stands 6 feet 9 inches in
his stockings, and his spare figure makes
him seem even taller. His face is lean and
thin, and his piercing black eyes look out
through glasses which he constantly wears.
He is married and has several children.

Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn is one
of the most successful young business men
and the most prominent social leaders in
the City of Churches. He was born in
New Haven and is descended from the
earliest settlers of Connecticut. He was
left an orphan at the age of 10, but received
an excellent education, being graduated in
turn from Phillips academy at Exeter, N.
H., Yale college and Eastman's Business
college. Then he went to Brooklyn and
was signally successful in business. He is
now at the head of several big commercial
concerns, president or director in several
banks and a member of numerous secret
societies. Five years ago he married Miss
Cora Eastman, daughter of the late mayor
of Poughkeepsie.

THE NEW CABINET OFFICER.

David R. Francis, Who Will Be Secretary
of the Interior For a Short Time.

David Roland Francis, the new secretary
of the interior, is an ex-governor of Mis-
souri, and has several times before been
mentioned as a possible cabinet member.
He has been for more than ten years a
prominent figure in Missouri politics.

Mr. Francis is a Kentuckian by birth
and is not quite 40 years old

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

THE NEWS OF SEVEN DAYS UP TO DATE.

Political, Religious, Social and Criminal Details of the Week Carefully Condensed for Our Readers—The Accidents Record.

David Whitney, a farmer of Oxford, Ind., was killed to death by a horse. Hasley Pettit and Charles Walters, children of Bonner Springs, Kan., were suffocated by gasoline.

Daniel McLeod and Frank Ledbetter were killed by an explosion in the Independence mine at Victor, Col.

Two small children of Mr. and Mrs. John Edwards of Shafter, Ok., were burned to death while locked alone in the house.

George Rohrer and Alvin Steffey, boys living near New Hope, Ky., fell from a tree into a sink hole and had their necks broken.

James Feenaa, a well borer of Oakland, Cal., was all but cremated during a fire in his cabin. His pet dog dragged him out.

Vest Newton, aged 15 years, son of Frank Newton, and named in honor of Senator Vest, was fatally injured while riding a race at Association park, Sedalia, Mo. The saddle turned, throwing him to the ground, injuring his brain and spine.

L. D. Carter of Oakland, Ill., a broom corn broker, confessed judgment in favor of the Oakland National bank for \$4,193.37.

Jacob Knoernschild, a hardware merchant at 439 Twelfth street, Milwaukee, made an assignment to August P. Conrad, who gave a bond of \$24,000.

F. W. Humphrey & Co., heavy clothing dealers at St. Louis, have executed a deed of trust to secure its five leading creditors, whose claims aggregate almost \$100,000. The firm's stock is estimated as being worth \$110,000.

John McClave, former police commissioner, made an assignment of his lumber business at New York. His liabilities are \$113,000, of which \$98,000 is in the lumber business and \$15,000 in the bicycle business. There are said to be assets worth not more than \$35,000.

Wesley Fly of Kendallville, Ind., committed suicide.

Joseph Thatcher of Baraboo, Wis., committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

George Walker of Columbus Junction, Iowa, while temporarily deranged, committed suicide by drowning.

Mrs. Eva Wilhelm, aged 67 years, of Traverse City, Mich., drowned herself in Silver lake. She was expecting to go to Chicago to undergo an operation for removal of cancer, from which she had long suffered.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac is to meet next year in Troy, N. Y.

A large unknown vessel, bottom up, is reported to be drifting about Placencia Bay, Newfoundland.

The steam tug Sadie B., the first steamer to pass the Cascade locks, arrived at Portland, Oregon.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific railway for the week ending Sept. 14 were \$433,000, as compared with \$404,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

As Mrs. T. J. Johnson of Minneapolis alighted from a car in St. Paul her husband shot her through the neck and then shot himself through the head. She will recover, but he will die.

The officers of the Public Health Association for next year will be: President, Dr. Henry B. Hornbeck, Charleston, S. C.; first vice-president, Dr. P. H. Bryce, Toronto, Ont.; second vice-president, Dr. Ernest Wendt, Buffalo.

At the joint convention of the Frank Line Association and the Central Passenger Association the question of government transportation was referred to Commissioner Leslie. It was decided to recognize the certificates issued by Western Passenger Association lines.

Twenty-five delegates from bookkeepers' and accountants' organization met in Detroit and organized a national association designed for mutual improvement. M. S. Kuhns of Chicago was selected temporary chairman and M. W. Thorne, Chicago, secretary.

The executive committee of the Massachusetts gold democrats held a fully attended meeting and practically decided to run a full state ticket at the coming election.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has conferred the rank of the order of Orange-Nassau upon Vice Consul John Stekler of Grand Rapids, Mich., as a recognition of his services among the Netherlands in Michigan. He is said to be the only American to be so honored.

Eljah Walker's grain elevator at Asumption, Ill., was burned, causing a loss of \$10,000.

A mail car on the Lake Shore road was burned at Goshen, Ind., with its contents. Estimated loss \$25,000.

Fire, which threatened the extinction of Normal, Ill., was checked after a loss of \$5,100 had been caused.

The converter and miller departments of the Illinois Steel company resumed operations Monday, after being idle two months. This called 2,000 men to work.

Michael Mackey, an extensive property owner at Centerville, Iowa, was found dead upon the floor of his house. He leaves considerable property here to be inherited.

Claude Bradshaw, a young man of Fairfield, Iowa, took morphine while his parents were at the theater.

Several of the newspapers estimate the number of persons injured during the cyclone at Paris Thursday at 150, of whom forty are seriously hurt. The Journal confirms the police statement that only three persons are so seriously injured as to be in danger of losing their lives.

CASUALTIES.

At a prearranged railway collision near Crush, Texas, nine of the spectators were badly injured by falling wreckage, two probably fatally. Fifty thousand persons witnessed the collision.

The Little Rock cotton compress, stored with 5,000 bales of cotton, took fire and was totally destroyed. The Lesser Cotton company of St. Louis is a large owner of the stock of the company. The loss is estimated to be \$200,000.

By the collision of a street railway dummy engine with a horse car at Valencia, Spain, thirty persons were injured. The wounds of nineteen are serious.

Two men and twenty-five horses lost their lives at Milwaukee in a fire which partially destroyed Albert Manger's livery stable.

A train on the Mad River and Arcata road went through the Mad river bridge near Eureka, Cal., Sunday. Six cars loaded with passengers dropped thirty feet into the dry bed of the river. An old roll, Sandy Cameron, Miss Kirk of Riverside, and an unknown child were killed, and ten others were injured, some fatally.

Mrs. William Vyerberg and daughter, 29 years old, were drowned at Thompson's Mill, near Dubuque, Iowa. They attempted to drive through the water onto the bridge, but the horse stepped off the side of the submerged approach and all went down.

The badly decomposed body of William Hagedorn, an aged citizen of Creston, Iowa, was found floating in Summit lake by a party of hunters. Hagedorn disappeared from his home some time since and no trace of him could be found.

The temporary buildings and workshops of the institute for the feeble-minded children at Frankfort, Ky., in which were housed 120 feeble-minded children, burned to the ground Friday night. No lives were lost.

FOREIGN.

The corporation of the city of Lima, Peru, has approved a contract with an American electric lighting and tramway company, to which is accorded valuable concessions to the amount of 50,000 soles per annum.

The Armenian committee has sent a letter signed with the revolutionary seal, to all embassies in Constantinople except the German, threatening that unless their demands are granted, they will carry death into the embassies themselves. Extra precautions have been taken.

The captain-general of Cuba, General Weyler, authorizes the correspondents of the Associated Press in this city to deny, as entirely false, the statement contained in a Madrid dispatch circulated by the United Press to the effect that he (General Weyler) had enlisted to Madrid that fifty-one insurgents confined in the Cabanas fortress and Morro castle had been shot.

Mrs. Della Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, denies that she knew who assaulted her with murderous intent in New Jersey last year.

At the closing session of the British Trades Union congress it was decided to send two delegates to the American Labor congress and it was also resolved that the British Trades Union Congress meet at Birmingham in 1897.

CRIME.

W. B. Kennett, formerly chief of police of St. Louis, who killed Detective Lawson in Los Angeles, Cal., a year ago, has been sentenced to fifteen years in prison.

Lem Warren, a negro who assaulted Mrs. John Bass, has been lynched in Terrell county, Ga., but whether by burning at the stake or by shotgun or noose is not known.

C. E. Adams is under arrest at Arcola, Ill., on the charge of robbing Vincent Moore of \$150.

David K. Miller has been released from jail at Muncie, Ind., where he has been confined since June 8 on the charge of embezzlement.

In Arkansas a 12-year-old Polish boy named Kucinski killed a 4-year-old child with a club, buried the body in a shallow grave and fled.

Miss Ada Buchanan of Hannibal, Mo., shot herself because of ill health. She was to have been married soon.

Christopher Willis, a farmer, living near Constantine, Mich., drank hard elder, quarreled with his family and hanged himself.

Lawrence A. Culver, who was indicted at Logan, O., June 30, 1892, for wrecking the People's bank, of which he was president, and converting to his own use \$30,000 of its funds, was captured at Terre Haute, Ind.

James Uzzell, the 15-year-old son of Edgar Uzzell, residing at Newport, west of Carrollton, Ill., shot his 11-year-old sister yesterday in the face with a shotgun, tearing off her nose and the end of her tongue. He shot her purposely, having become angered at her. The girl died to-day.

The daughter of George Dohmer, a farmer residing four miles east of Marion, Ill., committed suicide this morning by drowning. She was found in a shallow pond near the house. The cause of the act is not known.

Charles McGovern, Charles O'Toole and George Stevens were found dead in a miner's cabin a mile from Victor, Colo. The men, with Harry Doyle and John McDermott, had been occupying the cabin for some time, and all had been drinking heavily. The two latter have been arrested on suspicion of poisoning their companions.

The first fatal encounter of the campaign in Joliet, Ill., has occurred. Thomas Rogers and Charles Rice became involved in a political discussion and Rogers crushed Rice's head in with a stone. The latter is dying and his assailant has escaped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John D. Cutler has been appointed traveling passenger agent of the Erie lines, with headquarters at Youngstown, Ohio. Reports are current that several changes are to be made in the road's coal department.

During the month of August, according to report issued, the total expenses of running the western lines mileage bureau was \$1,766.92. Of this amount \$1,550.55 was for general expenses and \$215.47 was paid for the services of "spotters."

The Shenandoah valley division of the Norfolk and Western railroad was sold Wednesday. The purchasers were George Coppel, J. K. Todd, Victor Morawitz and W. E. Glynn, representing the organization committee of the bondholders of the road.

A petition is in circulation in Elkhart county, Indiana, calling upon the county commissioners for a special election to vote upon a proposition to extend aid to the Goshen and Wabash Railway company. The line will be built between Elkhart and Goshen and indications now point to the construction of the road at an early date.

John Bailey, a brick manufacturer of Akron, Ohio, has assigned. His liabilities and assets will each be about \$10,000.

Chris Hye, a dry goods dealer of Sedalia, Mo., has failed, and his stock is in the hands of Henry Lamm, trustee. The secured liabilities aggregate \$19,857, but there are other liabilities that will foot up quite largely.

John F. Johnson, secretary and treasurer of the Johnson & Field company, Racine, Wis., which went to the wall, made a personal assignment to Joseph Schroeder for the benefit of his creditors. His personal assets are about \$1,000.

The Midland State bank of Omaha, Neb., closed its doors and requested the banking board to take charge of the bank. The officers of the bank stated that the bank was closed because the depositors had been withdrawing their accounts for the purpose of hoarding. The bank was a small affair.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle are guests of President and Mrs. Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay.

The grand council of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans, at Cleveland, Ohio, took up the question of establishing a uniform rank.

At the meeting of the Western Editorial Federation at Denver, Colo., it was decided to meet in New Orleans next year. Officers were elected and E. L. Bentley of Louisiana was made president.

The American Passenger and Ticket Agents' association, after two long sessions at Atlantic City, N. J., adjourned to meet in St. Louis in October, 1897. The day was spent in debates, no action being taken.

W. W. Findley was installed as second vice president of the Southern railway to succeed W. H. Baldwin.

The Central Passenger committee has authorized an excursion rate of one fare for the round trip for the annual session of the I. O. O. F. sovereign grand lodge at Dallas, Texas, Sept. 21-23.

A branch of the Union Veterans' league was formed at Galesburg, Ill., with fifty members.

A Daughters of the Globe garrison was instituted at Sycamore, Ind., with seventy-five charter members.

The Pontiac, Ill., Daily Leader was launched by Saul & Stinson. It is the only daily in Livingston county and will be independent in politics.

At the annual re-union of the ex-soldiers of Jay county, at Portland, Ind., the following officers were elected: President, John W. Headington; vice-presidents, one from each township; secretary, Levi L. Gilpin; assistant secretary, William Green.

The fourth convocation of the supreme council Scottish Rite Masons of the thirty-third degree, northern Masonic jurisdiction, met at Pittsburg, Pa.

William H. Parker, dealer in farm implements at Marion, Ill., assigned to John Crocker. Liabilities, \$30,238; assets, \$50,930.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
Cattle—Com. to prime.....	\$1.25 @ 5.10
Hogs—All grades.....	1.50 @ 3.30
Sheep and lambs.....	2.00 @ 4.00
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	.62 @ .62 1/4
Corn—No. 2.....	.21 @ .21 1/4
Oats—No. 3 new.....	.15 @ .14 1/2
Rye—No. 2.....	.39 1/2
Barley.....	.13 1/2 @ .14
Butter.....	10 @ .15
Potatoes.....	18 @ .30

ST. LOUIS.	
Cattle—All grades.....	\$2.50 @ 4.80
Hogs.....	2.35 @ 3.25
Sheep.....	1.50 @ 5.00
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	.62 @ .62 1/4
Corn—No. 2.....	.19 1/2 @ .19 3/4
Oats—Cash.....	.16 1/2

KANSAS CITY.	
Cattle—All grades.....	1.50 @ 1.55
Hogs—All grades.....	2.55 @ 3.05
Sheep and lambs.....	2.00 @ 3.30

PITTSBURG.	
Rye—No. 2.....	.41
Corn—No. 3.....	.20
Oats—No. 2.....	.20 1/2

DETROIT.	
Wheat—No. 1 white.....	.62 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	.23
Oats—No. 2 white.....	.19 1/2
Rye—No. 2.....	.32 1/2

TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Cash.....	.61
Corn—No. 2.....	.22
Oats—No. 2.....	.17
Rye—No. 2.....	.33
Cloverseed—October.....	4.45

NEW YORK.	
Wheat—No. 1 hard.....	.65 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	.26
Oats—No. 2.....	.19 1/2
Butter.....	.08 @ .10

MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	.57 1/2
Corn—No. 3.....	.21
Oats—No. 2 white.....	.20 1/2
Barley—No. 2.....	.31

WORK OF A TRAITOR.

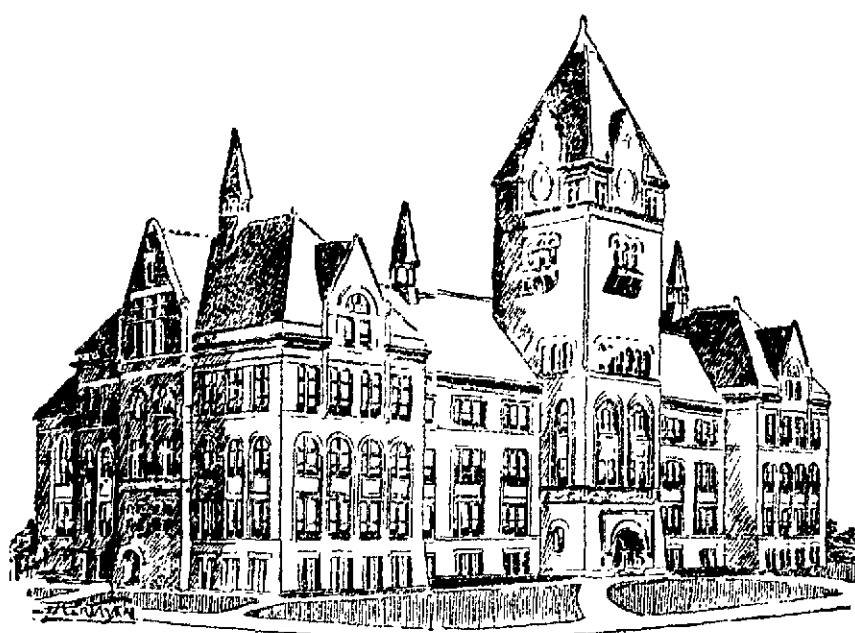
LONDON POLICE HEAD OFF A BIG CONSPIRACY.

Hell and Tynan Alleged to Have Been Prepared to Make Bombs — Recently Released Dynamiter Gave Information to the Authorities.

It is generally believed at London that the police, by the arrest of Edward Bell at Glasgow Saturday, J. W. Wallace and John F. Kearney at Rotterdam and P. J. P. Tynan ("No. 1") at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, have nipped a widespread dynamite plot in the bud.

At Rotterdam, in addition to arrest-

DETROIT'S MAGNIFICENT NEW HIGH SCHOOL OPENED.



The new high school which was opened on Monday at Detroit has been pronounced the finest building of its kind in the country by such educators as Professor Coulter of the Chicago university and Professor Brown of Berkeley, Cal. Professor Brown had just finished a critical examination of the laboratory of the Armour institute of Chicago, and gave it as his opinion that that department in the Detroit school was in every way superior to the Chicago plant. The school was begun four years ago. Built of stone, it is heavy, severe, and massive in appearance. Apart from the sculpture the building would attract attention at once, but the mural sculpture is a real triumph of art. High above the doors are the heads of Plato, Gutenberg, Shakespeare, Homer, Newton, Michael Angelo, Faraday, Franklin, Pasteur.

ing Wallace and Kearney, the police captured some infernal machines and a quantity of correspondence which is said to incriminate a number of people and which may result in further arrests in the near future.

It appears that the police officials have been cognizant for some time past of the existence of a fresh dynamite conspiracy, and there is no reason to doubt that the information in possession of the Scotland Yard authorities is of the most serious character, although it is difficult to obtain definite facts at present.

The Globe, which has close relations with the government, in a long leading editorial article intimates that the arrests were made on information received from one of the recently released Irish political prisoners. It is added that this man has also furnished the authorities with valuable evidence in relation to the Clan-na-Gael, and it is

further stated that the government recently released several prisoners so as not to furnish an exact clew to the source of its information.

GENERAL MORGAN IS DEAD.

Passed Away at His Home in Quincy, Aged Eighty-Six. Another hero of the civil war has passed away and will be mourned the country over. Major-General James D. Morgan died at 9 o'clock Saturday at his home at Quincy, Ill.

General Morgan was a veteran of the Mexican war. When the rebellion broke out, he enlisted on crutches in the Tenth regiment, Illinois volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and became division commander under General Sherman before the close of the struggle. He was president of the

ILLINOIS POPULISTS.

Convention at Chicago Makes No Nomination for Governor. The Illinois state convention of the "middle-of-the-road" populists Tuesday nominated the following ticket: For lieutenant-governor, Henry D. Lloyd; for secretary of state, E. A. Quellmaiz; for attorney-general, E. I. Burdick; for auditor, Grant Dunbar; for state treasurer, Joseph Schwarzen; for trustee of the state university, Mrs. Fannie Kavanagh; for electors-at-large, A. H. Allen, O. L. Bearss. No nomination was made for governor.

The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

The people's party of the state of Illinois do hereby declare our allegiance to the declaration of principles set forth in the national platform adopted at St. Louis on July 22, 1896, and the nominees of that convention. We desire further to emphasize as vital points the government ownership of railroads and the telegraph, and the establishment of a system of government banking, and particularly direct legislation as an essential feature of a government of the people. We also favor local option in taxation. We protest against violations of the eight-hour day and the child labor law, and demand their strict enforcement. We do most heartily endorse the wisdom of the national convention in the nomination of Thomas E. Watson for vice president of the United States and most emphatically denounce any action which prevents the populists of any state from the privilege of casting their ballots for him.

Henry D. Lloyd will not accept the nomination for lieutenant-governor of Illinois, which was given him by the middle of the road populists Tuesday night. The executive committee will meet to fill the vacancy.

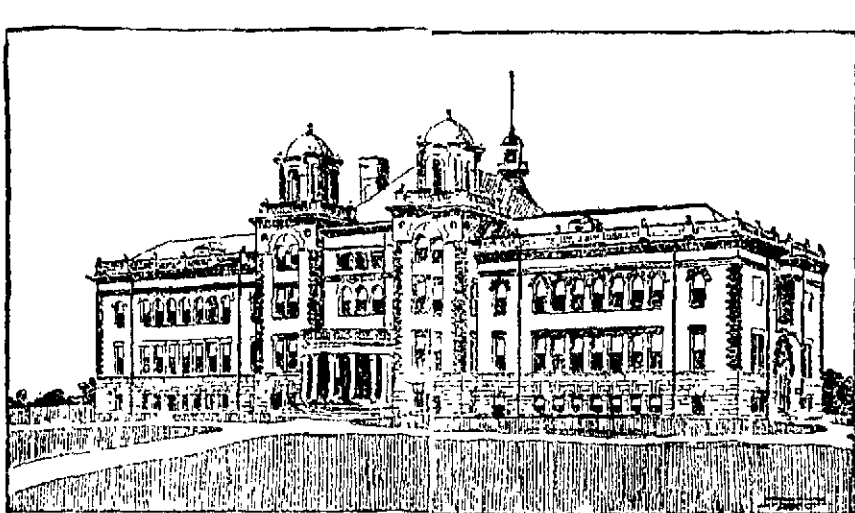
Against Fusion in Indiana. The populists of Indiana Thursday took a stand against fusion with the democrats and placed a full electoral ticket in the field. Members of the democratic committee say many thousand populists will vote for Bryan and Sewall notwithstanding the action taken.

Complete Returns from Arkansas. Complete official returns from the recent state election show the following vote for governor: Jones, dem., 91,124; Remmel, rep., 35,836; Files, pop., 13,989; Miller, pro., 742. Total votes, 141,120.

Latest Figures from Maine. Corrected returns from the country districts in Maine are apparently reducing the republican plurality slightly. The latest figures, based on careful estimates of the votes by counties, give Powers 46,138 plurality over Frank.

The latter part of July an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out at New Haven, Conn., and since then has increased to somewhat alarming proportions, though thus far but few cases have proved fatal.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOL AT SUPERIOR, WIS.



Wisconsin's new normal school at Superior, which was opened last Monday, is one of the handsomest and most substantial school buildings in the country. The material of which it is constructed is finely faced brick and Arcadian brownstone. The main entrance is a thing of beauty and of a style that is seldom found in school buildings. It is adorned with a pretty portico, the roof of which makes an open veranda for the second story. This porch is sustained by ten great pillars of Arcadian brownstone with capitals of the Ionic order. There are three subordinate entrances, each of which has considerable merit from an architectural point of view. The general belief in physical culture finds its expression in this school in the splendid gymnasium and bathing arrangements provided for the students. The interior, otherwise, is wisely divided. Opposite the main entrance is the famous window of Wisconsin that attracted so much attention at the world's fair. This window cost \$1,500. It was made by a Milwaukee house and was recently presented to Douglas county. One of the attractions at the new normal school is the grounds. They are extensive and are laid out with great care and art. In a few years the building will be surrounded by fine shade trees.

Michigan Methodist Conference.

The Michigan Methodist conference Wednesday elected P. J. Mayevy of Jackson secretary. Charles Nense of Lake Odessa statistical secretary, and John C. Newcomer of Ewart treasurer. A check for \$2,759 was delivered as the conference's share of last year's earnings of the Methodist book concern. The Rev. C. L. Barnhart of Ballard was elected chairman of the conference trustees, to succeed the Rev. A. M. Gould, resigned.

New Hampshire Gold Men.

The New Hampshire gold standard democrats held a state convention Thursday. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the gold standard democratic convention held at Indianapolis and the administration of President Cleveland.

Complete Returns from Maine.

Complete returns of Monday's election are at hand. The total vote was: For Powers (rep.) 45,557; for Frank (dem.), 34,541. A republican plurality, 48,702.

SISTER ROSE.

A STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER IV.

HE land-steward started—this time with genuine astonishment. "For me!" he exclaimed. "Mademoiselle Rose has troubled herself to keep a cup of coffee hot for me!" The old servant started; Trudaine stopped and looked back. "What is there so very surprising," he asked, "in such an ordinary act of politeness on my sister's part?"

"Excuse me, Monsieur Trudaine," answered Lomaque; "you have not passed such an existence as mine—you are not a friendless old man—you have a settled position in the world, and are used to be treated with consideration. I am not. This is the first occasion in my life on which I find myself an object for the attention of a young lady, and it takes me by surprise. I repeat my excuses—pray let us go in."

Trudaine made no reply to this curious explanation. He wondered at it a little, however, and he wondered still more, when entering the drawing-room, he saw Lomaque walk straight up to his sister, and—apparently not noticing that Danville was sitting at the harpsichord and singing at the time—addressed her confusedly and earnestly with a set speech of thanks for his hot cup of coffee. Rose looked perplexed, and half inclined to laugh, as she listened to him. Madame Danville, who sat by her side, frowned and rapped the land-steward contemptuously on the arm with her fan.

"Be so good as to keep silent until my son has done singing," she said. Lomaque made a low bow, and retiring to a table in a corner, took up a newspaper lying on it. If Madame Danville had seen the expression that came over his face when he turned away from her, proud as she was, her aristocratic composure might possibly have been a little ruffled.

Danville had finished his song, had quitted the harpsichord, and was talking in whispers to his bride; Madame Danville was adding a word to the conversation every now and then; Trudaine was seated apart at the far end of the room, thoughtfully reading a letter which he had taken from his pocket—when an exclamation from Lomaque, who was still engaged with the newspaper, caused all the other occupants of the apartment to suspend their employments and look up.

"What is it?" asked Danville, impatiently.

"Shall I be interrupting if I explain?" inquired Lomaque, getting very weak in the eyes again, as he deferentially addressed himself to Madame Danville.

"You have already interrupted us," said the old lady, sharply; "so you may now just as well explain."

"It is a passage from the Scientific Intelligence, which has given me great delight, and which will be joyful news for everyone here." Saying this Lomaque looked significantly at Trudaine, and then read from the newspaper these lines:

"Academy of Sciences, Paris.—The vacant sub-professorship of chemistry has been offered, we are rejoiced to hear, to a gentleman whose modesty has hitherto prevented his scientific merits from becoming sufficiently prominent in the world. To the members of the academy he has been long since known as the originator of some of the most remarkable improvements in chemistry which have been made of late years—improvements, the credit of which he has, with rare, and we were almost about to add, culpable moderation, allowed others to profit by with impunity. No man in any profession is more thoroughly entitled to have a position of trust and distinction conferred on him by the state than the gentleman to whom we refer—M. Louis Trudaine."

Before Lomaque could look up from the paper to observe the impression which his news produced, Rose had gained her brother's side, and was kissing him in a flutter of delight.

"Dear Louis," she cried, clapping her hands, "let me be the first to congratulate you! How proud and glad I am! You accept the professorship, of course?"

Trudaine, who had hastily and confusedly put his letter back in his pocket the moment Lomaque began to read, seemed at a loss for an answer. He patted his sister's hand rather absently, and said:

"I have not made up my mind; don't ask me why, Rose—at least not now, not just now." An expression of perplexity and distress came over his face, as he gently motioned her to resume her chair.

"Pray, is a sub-professor of chemistry supposed to hold a rank of a gentleman?" asked Madame Danville, without the slightest appearance of any special interest in Lomaque's news.

"Of course not," replied her son, with a sarcastic laugh; "he is expected to work and make himself useful. What gentleman does that?"

"Charles!" exclaimed the old lady, reddening with anger. "Bah!" cried Danville, turning his back on her, "enough of chemistry. Lomaque, now you have begun reading the newspaper, try if you can't find something interesting to read about. What are the last accounts from Paris?"

Any more symptoms of a general revolt?"

Lomaque turned to another part of the paper. "Bad, very bad prospects for the restoration of tranquility," he said. "Necker, the people's minister, is dismissed. Placards against popular gatherings are posted all over Paris. The Swiss Guards have been ordered to the Champs Elysees, with four pieces of artillery. No more is yet known, but the worst is dreaded. The breach between the aristocracy and the people is widening fatally almost hour by hour."

"Bah!" cried Madame Danville. "The People, indeed! Let those four pieces of artillery be properly loaded, let the Swiss Guards do their duty, and we shall hear no more of the People!"

"I advise you not to be sure of that," said her son, carelessly, "there are rather too many people in Paris for the Swiss Guards to shoot conveniently. Don't hold your head too aristocratically high, mother, till we are quite certain which way the wind really does blow. Who knows if I may not have to bow just as low one of these days to King Mob, as ever you curtsied in your youth to King Louis the Fifteenth?"

He laughed complacently as he ended, and opened his snuff-box. His mother rose from her chair, her face crimson with indignation.

"I won't hear you talk so—it shocks, it horrifies me!" she exclaimed with vehement gesticulation. "No, no! I decline to hear another word. I decline to sit by patiently, while my son, whom I love, jests at the most sacred principles, and sneers at the memory of an anointed king. This is my reward, is it, for having yielded and having come here, against all the laws of etiquette, the night before the marriage? I comply no longer; I resume my own will and my own way. I order you, my son, to accompany me back to Rouen. We are the bridegroom's party, and we have no business overnight at the house of the bride. You meet no more till you meet at the church. Justin, my coach! Lomaque, pick up my hood. Monsieur Trudaine, thanks for your hospitality; I shall hope to return it with interest the first time you are in our neighborhood. Mademoiselle, put on your best looks to-morrow along with your wedding finery; remember that my son's bride must do honor to my son's taste. Justin, my coach—drone, vagabond, idiot, where is my coach?"

"My mother looks handsome when she is in a passion, does she not, Rose?" said Danville, quietly putting up his snuff-box as the old lady sailed out of the room. "Why, you seemed quite frightened, love," he added, taking her hand with his easy, graceful air; "frightened, let me assure you, without the least cause. My mother has but that one prejudice, and that one weak point, Rose. You will find her a very dove for gentleness, as long as you do not wound her pride of caste. Come, come! on this night, of all others, you must not send me away with such a face as that."

He bent down and whispered to her a bridegroom's compliments, which brought the blood back to her cheek in an instant. "Ah! how she loves him—how dearly she loves him," thought her brother, watching her from his solitary corner of the room, and seeing the smile that brightened her blushing face when Danville kissed her hand at parting.

CHAPTER V.

L OMAQUE, who had remained imperturbably cool during the outbreak of the old lady's anger; Lomaque, whose observant eyes had watched sarcastically the effect of the scene between mother and son on

Trudaine and his sister, was the last to take leave. After he had bowed to Rose, with a certain gentleness in his manner, which contrasted strangely with his wrinkled, haggard face, he held out his hand to her brother. "I did not take your hand when we sat together on the bench," he said, "may I take it now?"

Trudaine met his advance courteously, but in silence. "You may alter your opinion of me one of these days." Adding those words in a whisper, Monsieur Lomaque bowed once more to the bride and went out.

For a few minutes after the door had closed, the brother and sister kept silence. "Our last night together at home!" that was the thought which now filled the heart of each. Rose was the first to speak. Hesitating a little, as she approached her brother, she said to him anxiously:

"I am sorry for what happened with Madame Danville, Louis. Does it make you think the worse of Charles?"

"I can make allowance for Madame Danville's anger," returned Trudaine, evasively, "because she spoke from honest conviction."

"Honest!" echoed Rose, sadly; "honest?—ah, Louis! I know you are thinking disparagingly of Charles' convictions when you speak so of his mother's."

Trudaine smiled and shook his head, but he took no notice of the gesture of denial—only stood looking earnestly and wistfully into his face. Her eyes began to fill; she suddenly threw

her arms round his neck, and whispered to him, "Oh, Louis, Louis! how I wish I could teach you to see Charles with my eyes!"

He felt her tears on his cheek as she spoke, and tried to reassure her.

"You shall teach me, Rose—you shall indeed. Come, come! we must keep up our spirits, or how are you to look your best to-morrow?"

He unclasped her arms, and led her gently to a chair. At the same moment, there was a knock at the door, and Rose's maid appeared, anxious to consult her mistress on some of the preparations for the wedding ceremony. No interruption could have been more welcome just at that time. It obliged Rose to think of present trifles, and it gave her brother an excuse for retiring to his study.

He sat down by his desk, doubting and heavy-hearted, and placed the letter from the Academy of Sciences open before him.

Passing over all the complimentary expressions which it contained, his eye rested only on these lines at the end: "During the first three years of your professorship, you will be required to reside in or near Paris nine months out of the year, for the purpose of delivering lectures and superintending experiments from time to time in the laboratories." The letter in which these lines occurred offered him such a position as in his modest self-distrust he had never dreamed of before: the lines themselves contained the promise of such vast facilities for carrying on his favorite experiments as he could never hope to command in his own little study, with his own limited means; and yet, there he now sat, doubting whether he should accept or reject the tempting honors and advantages that were offered to him—doubting for his sister's sake!

"Nine months of the year in Paris," he said to himself, sadly, "and Rose is to pass her married life at Lyons. Oh! if I could clear my heart of its dread on her account—if I could free my mind of its forebodings for her future—how gladly I would answer this letter by accepting the trust it offers me!"

He paused for a few minutes and reflected. The thoughts that were in him marked their ominous course in the growing paleness of his cheek, in the dimness that stole over his eyes. "If this cleaving distrust from which I cannot free myself should be in very truth the mute prophecy of evil to come—to come, I know not when—if it be so (which God forbid), how soon she may want a friend, a protector near at hand, a ready refuge in the time of her trouble. Where shall she then find protection or refuge? With that passionate woman? With her husband's kindred and friends?"

He shuddered at the thought crossed his mind, and opening a blank sheet of paper, dipped his pen in the ink. "Be all to her, Louis, that I have been," he murmured to himself, repeating his mother's last words, and beginning the letter while he uttered them. It was soon completed. It expressed, in the most respectful terms, his gratitude for the offer made to him, and his inability to accept it, in consequence of domestic circumstances which it was needless to explain. The letter was directed, sealed; it only remained for him to place it in the post-bag lying near at hand. At this last decisive act he hesitated. He had told Lomaque, and he had firmly believed himself, that he had conquered all ambitions for his sister's sake. He knew now, for the first time, that he had only lulled them to rest—he knew that the letter from Paris had aroused them. His answer was written, his hand was on the post-bag, and at that moment the whole struggle had to be risked over again—risked when he was most unfit for it! He was not a man under any ordinary circumstances to procrastinate, but he procrastinated now.

"Night brings counsel; I will wait till to-morrow," he said to himself, and put the letter of refusal in his pocket, and hastily quitted the laboratory.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Met His Match.

Joseph H. Choate seldom meets a successful antagonist in repartee, but he met his match while trying a case in the surrogate's court not long ago. An old woman was being questioned about how a certain testator had looked when a certain incident had occurred. "Now, how can I remember? He's been dead two years," she replied, testily. "Is your memory so poor that you can't remember two years back?" continued Choate. The old woman was silent, and Choate asked: "Did he look anything like me?" "Seems to me he did have the same sort of a vacant look!" snapped the witness. The questioning was suspended.

Ignorance of Immigrants.

Of the 229,370 alien steamer passengers who arrived at the port of New York last year, 42,942 above 14 years of age could not read and write. About 149,500 of the steamer arrivals were over 14 years of age, and only 29,237 of these brought with them \$30 and over. No less than 132,000 of the whole number of steamer immigrants had some point in the north Atlantic states for a destination, while only 2,451 were bound for the south central states.

What Next?

Chief Sabatis, the Indian who guided Benedict Arnold through the wilderness of Maine, is buried at the ancient quaker churchyard at Vassalboro, in that state, and a movement has been started for the erection of a monument over his grave. Sabatis was one of the strongest friends of the white race among all the New England Indians.

Every life has unfinished towers in it that were begun to oppose God.—Rams Horn.

A WORK OF ART.

"The Tensarkana Gateway to Texas and the Southwest."

Is the name of a handsome publication recently issued by the Iron Mountain Route, consisting of 224 pages of descriptive matter, interspersed with 600 beautiful half-tone illustrations. It is the most comprehensive and typographically the handsomest work of its kind ever issued on the state of Texas, and is really a commercial and industrial history of the state. Any one reading this will have an excellent idea of the vast resources and great possibilities of the Lone Star State. The book was gotten up by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway and its connections in the state of Texas for distribution in the north and east, with the view of attracting immigration, investors, tourists and seekers after health. It is in every way a valuable contribution to the current literature of the day, and is calculated to be of great service to the state of Texas. A copy of this publication will be mailed free on application to any passenger representative of the Missouri Pacific Railway—Iron Mountain Route—or may be had by addressing H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

His Science Was a Little Off.

One night a young man in Divinity Hall at Yale undertook, with a toy rifle, to hit a lamp. But his aim was poor, and the ball passed through the window of an eminent and venerable professor of science and imbedded itself in the wall. This was the opportunity for the professor and for science. He, too, set to work and computed the curve, and with the exact skill of infallible figures he traced the ball right back to the room of an innocent colleague, who didn't even know the rifle had been fired. The unfledged minister flatly denied all knowledge of the affair. But men, even ministers, have been known to make denials in self-defense, and the professor had the proof with him. There was the bullet, there were the marks of its course and there was the computation worked out. It looked as if a pulp career was to be nipped in the bud. But the gully student heard what was going on. He called on the professor, confessed the offense, pointed out that the man of science was 200 feet out in his computation, and advised that the matter be dropped right where it was. And that was done.—Hartford Courant.

Correct Human Proportions.

Prof. Poofelt says the head, according to correct proportion, should be one-seventh of the body. The distance between the eyes the length of the eye. The distance from the inner angle of the eye to the dividing line of the lips should measure from two and a quarter to two and a half inches. Also, that a man should weigh twenty-eight pounds to every foot of his height.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

The exports of cheese from Canada are about 1,000,000 pounds short of last year's, while those from New York are about 5,500,000 pounds short.

FIVE stopped free and permanently cured. No other after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 62 trial bottles and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The largest bible in the world is the Buddhist triptaka, or "Three Baskets," which comprises 325 volumes and weighs 1,625 pounds.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy. Mrs. Winkler's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

Brux, in northern Bohemia, which was partly wrecked by the moving of a quicksand under the town last year, is collapsing again.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

Cairo streets are now adorned with trolley cars.

HEEDLESS WOMEN.

They Pay a Sad Penalty for Their Neglect.

If women only heeded first symptoms—nervousness, backache, headache, lassitude, loss of appetite and sleep; palpitation, melancholy, "blues," etc., and at once removed the cause with the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, there would be much less suffering. But they are careless, or their physician is to blame, and they drift into some distressing female disease. The Vegetable Compound at once removes all irregularities of the monthly period; inflammation, ulceration and displacement of the womb, and all female troubles. All druggists have it. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., if you wish for advice, which she will give you free.

"I should not be alive to-day, if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was suffering greatly from an attack of female weakness, and nothing I had tried could give me relief; when by the advice of a friend I began the Compound. After using it two months I was a different girl, and now at the end of six I am entirely cured."—Mrs. ANSIE KIRKLAND, Patchogue, L. I.

Chief Sabatis, the Indian who guided Benedict Arnold through the wilderness of Maine, is buried at the ancient quaker churchyard at Vassalboro, in that state, and a movement has been started for the erection of a monument over his grave. Sabatis was one of the strongest friends of the white race among all the New England Indians.

Every life has unfinished towers in it that were begun to oppose God.—Rams Horn.

Apples for the Queen.

"Fifty years ago," says The London Sketch, "an Englishman traveling in Virginia had his attention directed to the Albemarle pippin. When he had tasted the fruit he thought it so excellent that he actually ventured to send a barrel of Albemarles to the queen. A sample was shown to her majesty when the apples duly arrived, and she, too, found them delicious. So every year an order is sent from Windsor to a grower on the Blue Ridge Mountains for six barrels of this particular apple from his orchards. Very carefully are the apples packed in polished barrels, with a small Union Jack and United States flag painted on the top."

An Optical Peculiarity.

The eye is the most movable organ in the face; yet if you hold your head fixed and try to move your eyes while watching their reflection in the mirror you cannot do it—even to the extent of one-thousandth of an inch. Of course, if you look at the reflection of the nose or any other part of your face your eye must move to see it. But the strange thing is that the moment you endeavor to perceive the motion the eye is fixed. This is one of the reasons why a person's expression, as seen by himself in a glass, is quite different from what it is when seen by others.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

Horse Meat in Paris.

There are at least 200 horse-butcher shops in Paris. The first one dates from July 1, 1866, since when the consumption has grown continuously. In 1872, 5,034 horses were eaten in Paris; in 1878, 10,000; in 1894, 21,227; in 1895, more than 30,000.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many Sarsaparillas—but only one Ayer's. It cures.

OPIMUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. E. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, Ga.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. XI, NO. 38.

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The supremacy of Columbias is admitted. They are Standard of the World. If you are able to pay \$100 for a bicycle, why buy any other?

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POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

All Columbia Bicycles are fitted with HARTFORD SINGLE-TUBE TIRES UNLESS DUPLO TIRES ARE ORDERED. WE KNOW NO TIRES SO GOOD AS HARTFORDS.



One Cup One Cent

Less than a cent in fact—and all Cocoa—pure Cocoa—no chemicals.—That describes Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, - Dorchester, Mass.

COUGHS, COLDS, LA GRIPPE and THROAT TROUBLES SPEEDILY CURED. Miss Nellie Penoyer, 1534 So. Tenth St., Omaha, Neb., writes: "I have used your Dr. Kay's Lung Balm for a severe case of La Grippe. Two doses gave relief. My lungs were very sore and in taking it I found that it stopped any desire to cough at once. The soreness in my lungs and in my head soon disappeared. It is very pleasant and easy to take and while it does not cause sickness at the stomach, like many cough remedies, it cures quicker than any I have ever tried."

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm

It cures every kind of cough. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 25 cts. It is perfectly safe for all ages and a sure cure for all lung troubles. Send address for booklet. It has many valuable receipts and gives symptoms and treatment for nearly all diseases and many have said they would not take \$5.00 for it if they couldn't get another. Address (Western office) Dr. J. KAY MEDICAL CO., Omaha, Neb.

EVERY FARMER IN THE NORTH CAN MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE MIDDLE SOUTH.

He can make twice as much. He can sell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his money down here. We sell improved farms for \$500 to \$5000 on easy terms. Plenty of railroads—four of them. No droughts. Neither hot nor too cold—climate just right. Northern farmers are coming every week. If you are interested write for FREE pamphlets and ask all the questions you want to. It is no pleasure to answer them.

SOUTHERN HOMESSEEKERS' LAND COMPANY Greenville, Texas.

GRANT AND SILVER.

HIS SPECIAL MESSAGE FAVORING FREE COINAGE.

We Want All the Silver in Circulation That Can Be Coined—Ordered Additional Facilities for Mintage—Was Ignorant of Demonetization.

There are still some men who insist that the act demonetizing silver was not sneaked through Congress in 1873. Time and again the silver advocates have given substantial evidence to the contrary. The late James G. Blaine, who was speaker of the house of representatives in 1873, has been quoted times without number. Other illustrious statesmen of all parties have testified to the truth of Blaine's statement that "Not a member of congress knew at the time that the act of '73 demonetized silver." Neither did President Grant, who signed the bill. Here is his special message to the senate on the day he signed the resumption bill. No sane man, after reading it, will dare say that President Grant knew that the act of 1873 demonetized silver from the mint. The message:

To the Senate of the United States: Senate bill No. 1944, "to provide for the resumption of specie payments," is before me, and this day receives my signature of approval. I venture upon this unusual method of conveying the notice of approval to the house on which the measure originated because of its great importance to the country at large and in order to suggest further legislation, which seems to me essential to make the law effective.

The provisions of the third section of the act will prevent combinations being made to exhaust the treasury of coin. With such a law it is presumable that no gold could be called for not required for legitimate business purposes. When large amounts of coin should be drawn from the treasury, correspondingly large amounts of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing a sufficient stringency in currency to stop the outward flow of coin.

The advantages of a currency of a fixed, known value would also be reached. In my opinion, by the enactment of such law, business and industries would revive, and the beginning of prosperity on a firm basis would be reached.

Other means of increasing revenue than those suggested should probably be devised, and also other legislation. In fact, to carry out the first section of the act, another mint becomes necessary. With the present facilities for coining, it would take a period probably beyond that fixed by law for final specie resumption to coin the silver necessary to transact the business of the country.

There are now some smelting furnaces for extracting silver and gold from the ores brought from the mountainous territories. In Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha—three in the former city—and as much of the change required will be wanted in the Mississippi valley states, and as the metal to be coined comes from west of these states, and as I understand the charge of transportation of bullion from either of the cities named to the mint in Philadelphia or to New York city, amounts to \$4 for each \$1,000 worth, with an equal expense for transportation back, it would seem a fair argument in favor of adopting one or more of those cities as the place or places for the establishment of new coining facilities.

I have ventured upon this subject with great diffidence, because it is so unusual to approve a measure as I most heartily do this, even if no further legislation is attainable at this time—and to announce the fact by message. But I do so because I feel that it is a subject of such vital importance to the whole country, that it should receive the attention of and be discussed by congress and the people, through the press and in every way, to the end that the best and most satisfactory course may be reached of executing what I deem most beneficial legislation on a most vital question to the interests and prosperity of the nation.

U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion, Jan. 14, 1875.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the message was referred to the committee on finance and ordered to be printed. (See Congressional Record, volume 3, part 1, Forty-third congress—second session, Dec. 7, 1875, page 479.)

The above is not the only substantial evidence that General Grant was ignorant of the whole proceeding. Following is one he wrote two years previous to his Secretary of the Interior. Believing that silver might still be taken to the mints and coined free of charge, he wrote:

"I wonder that silver is not already coming into the market to supply the deficiency in the circulating medium. . . . Experience has proved that it takes about \$40,000,000 of fractional currency to make the small change necessary for the transaction of the business of the country. Silver will gradually take the place of this currency and, further, will become the standard of values, which will be hoarded in a small way. I estimate that this will consume from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 in time of this species of our circulating medium. . . . I confess to a desire to see limited hoarding of money. But I want to see a limited hoarding of something that is a standard of value the world over. Silver is this. . . . Our mines are now producing almost unlimited amount of silver, and it is becoming a question what

shall we do with it?" I here suggest a solution which will answer for some years to put it in circulation, keeping it there until it is fixed, and then we will find other markets. (Extract from a letter written by President Grant to Mr. Coudry, Oct. 13, 1873, eight months after he had signed the bill demonetizing silver, not knowing what that measure contained. See page 298, Congressional Record, Dec. 14, 1877.)

Can any one doubt the sincerity of General Grant? If there is let him vote for McKinley and the gold standard.

Did Bimetallism Succeed? New York Journal: A monometallist contemporary quotes the Journal's remark that bimetallic coinage is not an untried experiment, but was an approved success through the greater part of our national life, and exclaims: "How was it 'an approved success'?" Did it ever for one month maintain the parity of the metals? Did it ever during the forty years of its existence give us concurrent circulation of gold and silver? If so, when? Did this magical ratio ever do either of these things in any other country? If so, where?

On the very same page our contemporary prints a table that ought to enable it to answer its own questions. The figures show the relative production of silver and gold. For the present century the outputs as given were:

	Gold, Ounces.	Silver, Ounces.
1801-10..	5,715,627	237,469,225 59 to 1
1811-20..	3,679,568	173,857,555 48 to 1
1821-30..	4,570,444	148,070,040 22 to 1
1831-40..	6,522,912	191,758,675 39 to 1
1841-50..	17,605,018	250,903,422 12 to 1
1851-60..	64,482,923	287,920,126 4 to 1
1860-70..	61,093,343	329,267,776 6 to 1
1870-75..	146,539,875	2,513,984,119 17 to 1

If this table had been interpreted by another exhibiting the market value of the metals, it would have shown that while in the first seventy years of the century the production fluctuated so enormously that in one decade only four ounces of silver were produced to one of gold, and in another the disparity was fifty to one, the average annual market ratios ranged for almost the whole time in the neighborhood of 15 to 1, and never varied more than from 15.44 to 1 to 16.25 to 1. It would also have shown that while the production from 1870 to 1895 approached more nearly to the mint proportions than ever before in the century, the value of silver fluctuated between 15.57 and 32.56 to 1.

"Concurrent circulation" is not the test of a successful monetary policy, although there was never a year in times of specie payments between 1803 and 1874 when silver five franc pieces and gold twenty franc pieces did not circulate together in France, and when both gold and silver were not coined at the French mint. The real test is stability of value. It makes little difference whether one metal or the other or both be in circulation if the fluctuations in value can be kept within narrow limits. Between 1837 and 1873 the gold value of 37 1/2 grains of pure silver never averaged more than \$1.652 or less than \$1.065. The range of fluctuation was less than five cents on the dollar in thirty-six years. Between 1872 and 1897 the gold value of the same amount of silver varied between 49.1 cents and \$1.064. There was a greater fluctuation in a week than there had been with open mints in seventy years. That ought to answer the question whether the policy of open mints proved a success or not as compared with the one that has followed it.

Is This "Sound Money?" Springfield (Mass.) News: The paper and silver currency of the United States amounts to something over \$1,400,000,000. According to the "sound money" men this currency is redeemable in gold. The redemption bureau is supposed to be in the federal treasury. What are its gold assets to meet its self-imposed obligations? Less than \$100,000,000. Its assets are, it is estimated, of liabilities is sound, about nine per cent of its liabilities. If this is "sound money" heaven deliver us from it.

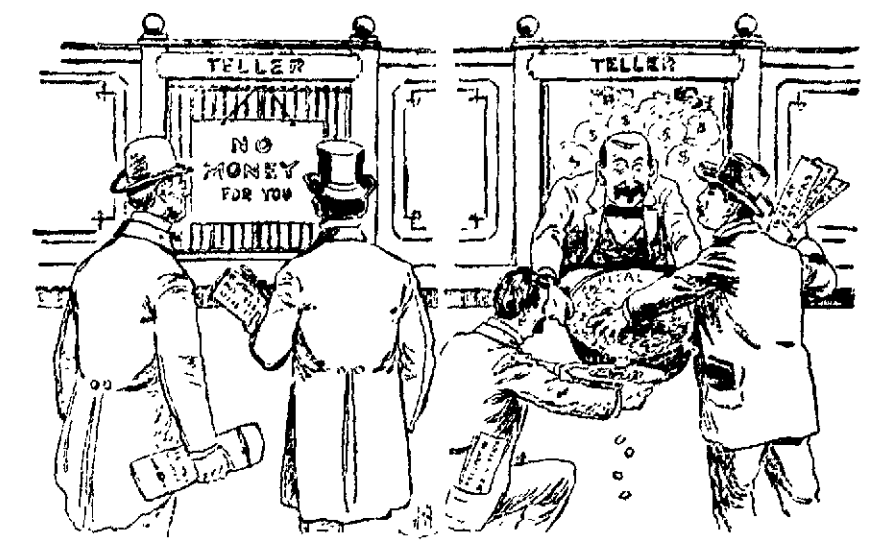
As a matter of fact, the government is not bound to pay one penny more in gold than its present reserve provides for. It is only because the bankers of two worlds have been putting in their work to their own profit, that the fallacy of gold redemption has been given a moment's countenance. In order to maintain a pretense of solvency, on this basis the government has run the country in debt by selling \$200,000,000 worth of bonds simply and only to maintain a vanishing gold reserve.

If the policy was to be kept up, as would be necessary under this same policy, the government debt would be increased at the rate of at least \$100,000,000 per year. It would not be long before our debt would be as great as it was at the close of the civil war, not much longer before the total cost of maintaining this blessed gold standard would be as great as the whole tremendous outlay required to put down secession and preserve the union. This is what "sound money" means. Do you want it?

Nutshells Without Kernels. St. Louis Chronicle. A considerable number of people are getting up "nutshells" which he who runs may read, intended to prove that the free coinage of silver would ruin the country, and about an equal number are getting up similar "nutshells" to prove that the single gold standard is a device of the gold barons of Lombard street. These two kinds of nutshells resemble each other in the fact that not even he who stands still, sits down and thinks for half an hour or so, can read them.

WHY WE OPPOSE THEM.

The Difference—"Conservative" Methods of Certain National Banks.



ALL AGAINST SILVER.

COAL BARONS FORCE WAGES DOWN AND PRICES UP.

Yet They Pretend that They Are Afraid That the Working Men Will Be Paid in Cheap Dollars—The Chicago Tribune "Ordered Up."

The following letter was recently addressed to the Chicago Tribune. That paper boasts that it answers all letters received. It evidently made an exception of this one for the very good reason that its publication would have opened the eyes of a large number of the Tribune's readers. We publish it that its influences may not be lost:

Editor, Sound Money column, Chicago Tribune—Sir: It is not a fact that J. Pierpont Morgan, who is at the head of the gold movement in this country, and who recently made a profit of \$8,000,000 on a bond transaction (which transaction was only made necessary because we are on a gold basis, and insist on paying our obligations in gold), is also at the head of the anthracite coal trust; which trust has recently raised the price of that article for no known reason whatever except its own voraciousness? Is it not also a fact that Senator J. M. Thurston, one of the leading supporters of the gold party, is the paid attorney of the Union Pacific railroad, a corporation which has robbed the United States government of millions of dollars?

Did not the Union Pacific make every

occasion, should now have the interest of a long-suffering public at heart? It looks to me that, having always robbed the workingman in the past, they wish to continue to do so in the future.

Maybe I am wrong. I sincerely hope so. It is with that hope in my mind and a wish to be further enlightened, that I pen this lengthy epistle to you, relying on your well-known fairness to answer through the columns of your paper.

RICE WASHBROUGH.

Republican Official for Silver.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Times: United States Commissioner Henry D. Fitzgerald, a life-long republican, who has taken the stump for the republican party in western New York every presidential election since the campaign of Greeley and Grant, has come out flat-footed for Bryan and free silver. Not only does he intend to vote for the ticket, but he says, if necessary, he will take the stump for it. Commissioner Fitzgerald spoke at scores of republican meetings throughout western New York during the campaign of '88. He has been United States commissioner for the past 27 years, during which time he has been of great service to the party.

Bourke as a Bird.

Oil City Derrick: For a professional jaw-worker like Cookran to refer to the agriculturists as "farmers who labor with their jaws" is an excellent illustration of the pot calling the kettle black. Bourke is a bird. It would be interesting to know the exact price he was paid for his speech.

SHERMAN'S TWO SPEECHES.

Sherman's plea for labor in the senate of the United States in 1876: We are producing in this country this year, as estimated by Dr. Linderman, some \$40,000,000 in silver bullion. He estimates the total production at \$80,000,000, of which \$40,000,000 will be silver. Why not utilize this silver as legal tender? I admit that if it is made a legal tender, equal to gold, it being a metal not so valuable, it would drive the gold from the country, and the silver alone would remain. By limiting it to a thousand dollars in one payment, ninety-nine transactions out of every one hundred will be transacted with it. And all business between individuals not bankers, between the mechanic and employer, between farmers and their merchants, and all wages, and indeed thousands of transactions which underlie society broad and deep, would be in this coin. The large transactions between the bankers and those between this and foreign nations would continue to be in gold, but the silver would remain here as the coin of the people, and the laboring man as well as the small dealer, and indeed of all those persons who do not deal in millions at a clip.

I therefore, Mr. President, look upon this as one of the great steps toward re-emption. It is by utilizing the silver which we produce in large amounts in this country and making it a legal tender as it was heretofore, it remains a legal tender in France, and it is there successful as the coin of the people. It is also a legal tender in many other parts of Europe. France is one of the great commercial nations, and they have retained the double standard; and from my reading I believe if Germany could go back to the double standard it would do it most cheerfully. They believed that the large amount of French coin which had been brought there in a day would remain, and so believing they demonetized all the millions of silver that had been coined all the little principalities and duchies of Germany for ages before, and substituted gold exclusively, reckoning the French coin so as to make it the coin of the empire. But this imperial coin must go back to its imperial home; and as I said a while ago, it has left that country in a condition of paralysis and prostration, not surpassed by its sad condition during the Napoleonic wars. It should be received as a fundamental fact so as to guide the statesmen of this country that the reverse of what suits England always suits us. And as the exclusive gold standard undoubtedly suits her, the double standard suits us. See Congressional Record, March 6, 1876, pages 1472 to 1483.

effort possible to elect Thurston to the senate, knowing full well that its rascality was about to be exposed, and a question of restitution raised? Is it not also a fact that the bankers comprising each and every one of the numerous trusts, which are fast driving competition from the field and raising the price of every article they handle, are, without exception, active supporters of the same gold party?

Does it not seem strange that the various members of these trusts, which have robbed the public, individually and collectively, on every conceivable

Way Overthrow the Leaders.

Catskill (N. Y.) Recorder: The people of this state, Major Hinkley, are going to support Bryan and free silver and all they are not going to wait until September before declaring their purpose. Moreover, if some of their old-time leaders don't like it they may throw up their commissions and take back seats.

And now it is claimed that the jaw-bones of civilized people are gradually becoming attenuated, chiefly owing to the prolonged use of knives and forks.

MAKING A BIG RAFT.

Third Experiment in Towing a Monster Bundle of Logs.

The huge raft of logs now being constructed at Stella, Wash., by Messrs. Robertson & Baines, is receiving its finishing touches, and will be cleared from the immense cradle on Saturday morning and towed over the bar and thence to San Francisco. This will be the third raft of logs leaving Stella, the first unfortunately being lost at sea, but the second was successfully towed to San Francisco last summer. The raft which is now ready for moving, is about 300 feet in length, cigar-shaped in construction, and contains 450,000 linear feet of piling and spars. Its value is \$45,000, and an insurance of \$16,500 has been placed on the raft, covering over one-third of its actual value. The rate of insurance, 10 per cent, is so high that the owners did not feel justified in taking more of a risk than would be necessary to meet actual expenses entailed in constructing the great raft. It is arranged that the raft will leave Stella Saturday morning. The O. R. & N. Co.'s tug Wallowa, assisted by one of the company's steamers will tow the raft to Astoria, where it will be picked up by the Spreckles Co. tug-boat Relief and carried over the bar to the open sea. Here the steam collier Mineola, belonging to the Southern Pacific Co., will take charge of the raft and tow it to San Francisco, expecting to make the trip within five days. Almost the entire lot of piling is for the Southern Pacific Co., it taking 300,000 feet, for which it pays \$10 per 1,000 feet.

Several Grand Excursions.

On September 29, October 6th and 20th there will be a homeseekers' excursion via the Missouri Pacific railway and Iron Mountain route to the west and southwest, at one fare, plus \$2, for the round trip, tickets good to return 21 days from date of sale, with stopover privileges on going trip. Write for particulars and land books.

BISSELL WILSON, D. P. A.
111 Adams St., Chicago.

Keeps the Food Warm.

A London restaurant uses an electrically heated plate to keep one's food warm. So long as the current is turned on, one can dine in as leisurely a way as he likes. There is no danger of receiving a shock from touching the plate.

Average Depth of the Sea.

The average depth of the sea, in yards, is as follows: Pacific, 4,252; Atlantic, 4,026; Indian, 3,658; Antarctic, 3,000; Arctic, 1,690; Mediterranean, 1,476; Irish, 240; English Channel, 110; Adriatic, 45; Baltic, 43.

Very low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of September 29th, to the south for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local agent or address Jas. Barker, Gen'l Pass. Agt., M. K. and T. R. R., St. Louis, Mo.

Great Britain's postal service receipts the past year exceeded expenses by over \$18,000,000, while the United States postal service usually shows a yearly deficit of nearly half that amount.

The candidate airs his views before election. After that he lets us view his airs.

Color and Aroma of Coffee. There are two things which people imagine are guides to the goodness of coffee which are really of no consequence whatever. They are the color of the decoction and the aroma of the coffee when ground, or as it escapes from the pot in drawing. The color is due almost entirely to the roasting. This is true, also, of tea. The finest coffees and teas when properly roasted and prepared to give out their finest flavors will color the water but little. The real essences which give the flavor have practically no color.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROUTE

ST. LOUIS

NEW DAYLIGHT SPECIAL
Lv Chicago 10.35 am Ar St. Louis 7.04 pm

POPULAR NIGHT TRAIN

SWAMP ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.

STEADY WORK

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

PATENTS. 30 years' experience. Send sketch, etc.

It afflicts with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.



"It Bridges You Over."

Battle Ax FLUG

"Battle Ax" bridges a man over many a tight place when his pocket-book is lean. A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" will last about as long as a 10-cent piece of other good tobaccos. This thing of getting double value for your money is a great help. Try it and save money.

HER LIFE TRULY SAVED.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does It.
Mrs. Chas. La Point, a well-known resident of Denver, prides this wonderful remedy. Her testimony should convince all as to the worth of the Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine. Her letter dated Sept. 11th, 1894, reads as follows:



Mrs. La Point, 217 Humboldt St.
"Typhoid fever left me with heart trouble of the most serious nature. Nothing the doctors gave had any effect. I had severe pains in the heart, and was unable to lie on my left side for more than three minutes at a time. My heart seemed to miss beats, and I had smothering spells, in which it seemed every breath would be my last. We accidentally saw an advertisement of

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure
and Restorative Nervine, and purchased a bottle of each. After taking the remedies a week, I could be fitted in a chair and sit up an hour, and in a short time I was able to do light housework. I shall be ever grateful to you for your wonderful medicines. Truly they saved my life.

MRS. CHAS. LA POINT.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at 10¢ a bottle for \$5, or it will be sent prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.

More Locals

—Apples, the finest grown, at low prices. Copps & Co., 120 Clark street.

—Rev. E. P. Loran, of Lanark, was a Stevens Point visitor on Thursday last.

—A house in first-class condition, and two lots, for sale. Call at 111 Jefferson street.

—When wanting wall paper, paints, oils or brushes, call upon Ira L. Eldredge, 812 Ellis street.

—D. Lloyd Jones and John A. McCarthy spent Thursday at Waupaca, where they were called on legal business.

—Shawhan, Philo Clark's pacer, won the free-for-all race at the Antigo fair, last Thursday, his best time being 2:20 1/4.

—Krutza, the tailor, 424 Main street, second floor, has received his fall and winter goods and is ready to wait on customers.

—The dancing party given by the Eintrachts Verein, Thursday evening, although not as well attended as it deserved, was an enjoyable affair.

—A full line of lumber of all kinds, as well as timber, lath, shingles, etc., can be found at the North Side Lumber Co. yard. They are making a specialty of the retail trade.

—N. A. Week, who is now living in Chicago, to make that city their home during the school year, came up last week to assist in looking after the Week Lumber Co. interests for a few days.

—The H. D. McCulloch Co. is headquarters for paints, oils and wall paper, they having one of the finest and largest stocks in this locality. They carry nothing but the best and purest in paints, and guarantee every can sold.

—Fifty cents saved on every barrel of Gold Crown flour bought. Manufactured by the Jackson Milling Co. Patronize home industry, instead of purchasing flour made at Minneapolis or other points. Warranted to be equal in all respects.

—F. B. Roe has carried his head in a sling for several days, owing to the fact that while engaged in splitting wood, one evening last week, his ax came in contact with a clothes line and bounding back cut a gash in his forehead, which required several stitches to sew it up.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use, and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We don't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial at H. D. McCulloch Co.'s drug store."

A positive guarantee to cure or money refunded will be found with each \$1.00 box or bottle of Dr. Sawyer's Family Care or Pastilles manufactured after this date. Sold by Taylor Bros.

CASTORIA.

The family signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Pennyroyal Pills

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. Original and Only Genuine.

Solely for the purpose of curing all the various ailments connected with the female system. Take them often, before dangerous results are reached. They are sold by all druggists and are guaranteed to be pure and safe.

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A GREAT FRENCHMAN

AMERICAN TOUR OF M. RIBOT, EX-PREMIER OF FRANCE.

Varied and Interesting Career of One of the Foremost French Statesmen—How He Came to Marry an American Wife. A Member of Many Cabinets.

We seem to be having here in America more than the usual quota of distinguished foreign guests this summer. First came the renowned Marshal Yamagata, flushed with victory and laurel crowned by the grateful Japanese. He was on his



ALEXANDRE RIBOT.

way to attend the coronation of the czar. Then came Sir Charles Russell, lord chief justice of England, on pleasure bent. Following him came Li Hung Chang, China's grand old man, and Joseph Chamberlain, another English celebrity. Another distinguished visitor is M. Alexandre Felix Joseph Ribot, ex-premier of France, and who may be said to be on the threshold of the presidency of our sister republic. He has an American wife, and that makes him all the more interesting to us.

For more than 15 years M. Ribot has been in the very center of the turmoil of French politics, and he is now enjoying what is probably a most grateful breathing spell. Although today he is but a private citizen, tomorrow he is likely to be in the thick of the fight again, the man upon whom the eyes of all his countrymen will be turned. With true republican simplicity, M. Ribot came unannounced and slipped away quietly into Vermont, where he is being entertained by personal friends.

M. Ribot, although an "ex," is by no means a "has been," for he is today undoubtedly one of the most eminent statesmen in France. He was born 44 years ago at St. Omer, department of the Pas de Calais. He received a classical education and then studied law in Paris, receiving a doctor's degree at the university when he was but 23 years of age. As a lawyer he rose rapidly in his profession, and the step into politics was an easy one. He was first chosen secretary of the conference of advocates in Paris, and just before the fall of the second empire was made deputy judge of the tribunal of the Seine.

During the ensuing period of disturbance he was a looker on, but in 1875 he was given a place in the department of justice as director of criminal cases and pardons. A few months later he was promoted to the office of secretary general. Then a ministerial crisis, the first of many in which he was destined to figure, occurred, and he retired to take his position in the forefront of the Paris bar.

He had had a taste of politics, however, and he was bent on having more. All through the crisis which the MacMahon government experienced he was active as a campaigner, and in 1878 he was elected a deputy for Boulogne-sur-Mer, in his native department.

His later career was stormy in the extreme. Often he held office and as often refused to accept it. His policy was marked out with a clear, bold hand. He came out as an unflinching supporter of the republic against monarchical reaction, but he proved himself an equally steadfast champion against the communistic tendencies of the Radicals. The crisis of 1887, when M. Grevy was forced to resign, brought M. Ribot to the front. As a last resort M. Grevy turned to him and asked him to form a ministry, but he declined. Then the unfortunate Carnot became the chief executive and under him M. Ribot invited M. Ribot to enter the cabinet, but he again refused. His third opportunity came in 1890, when he was asked to become minister of foreign affairs by M. de Freycinet. He accepted and was one of the most successful ministers France had ever had.

He retained the same portfolio under M. Loubet, and when that ministry fell he became in turn prime minister and minister of the interior. He held office until March, 1893, and during the years of his ministry France passed through the most stormy period of its career as a republic. The public scandal reached its height and shook the government from center to circumference, but although many of his fellow cabinet ministers were disgraced for life, M. Ribot, being entirely free from any complicity with the disgraceful scandals, came out untouched by so much as a breath of suspicion and finally retired from office with a spotless character.

In January, 1895, when M. Cassimir Perrier suddenly retired from the presidency and the Dupuy ministry fell, when talk of revolution and a revival of the commune was rife, President Faure turned to M. Ribot and asked him to form a ministry. It was a job which a man less brave might have declined, but M. Ribot patriotically came forward and organized a cabinet of conservative republicans, who brought the republic through the crisis in safety. Last October the Ribot ministry was dissolved and M. Ribot retired with an unimpaired reputation.

Mrs. Ribot, his American wife, is a native of Chicago. Her father was Isaac W. Burch of Buffalo, who went to Chicago about 1830 and became a millionaire banker. In 1860 he sued his wife for divorce. He lost and after settling a large sum of money on Mrs. Burch took one of his two daughters and went to Paris, where he died several years later, but not until Mrs. Burch had secured a divorce on the ground of desertion and remarried. His daughter and companion married at an early age a young Frenchman who died three years later, leaving her and the management of her fortune to his dearest friend, M. Ribot. The latter eventually fell in love with and married his fair charge. Mrs. Ribot has lived in France ever since she was 15 years old, but is said to still retain her affection for American institutions and Americans in general. She does not accompany her husband on his present visit.

ALFRED R. ROWLEY.

QUEER WAX EFFIGIES.

The Grotesque Images of Heroes Shrouded Away in Westminster Abbey.

Years ago a flight of narrow stone steps led to the oratory above the chapel, but these have long since been covered with wood, and the oratory is used as a storage place for the famous wax effigies, the least grotesque and best preserved of which may still be seen there. These wax statues are the monuments of a strange old time ceremony. Long ago, when a great man or woman died, it was the custom to model a representation of the deceased, dressed as in life, which was carried in the funeral procession. After the burial the effigy was set up in church as a temporary monument. One odd feature of the practice was that during the time that the effigy was on exhibition it was customary to affix to it, by means of paste or pins, short poems or epitaphs complimentary to the person represented. In the case of a sovereign the statue was usually left in position for a month only, though after Charles II died his wax figure stood for two centuries over his tomb in the chapel of Henry VII and was the only monument he had.

The royal effigies here in Westminster date back to the fourteenth century, but all of the oldest ones are so mutilated and defaced that they are not shown. Many of them were of wood and have been wantonly stripped of the rich garments which they wore. About a dozen of the later figures are still preserved, each standing stiffly in a glass case by itself, and decked, as they are, in faded silk and tarnished tin, they form so startling a contrast to their stately marble successors on the tombs below that it seems as if the coming up of this one short flight of steps had translated the visitor from the consecrated atmosphere of the abbey into the vulgar air of Mme. Tussaud's establishment.

The oldest figure here is that of Charles II. It is dressed in the blue and red velvet robes of the Garter, trimmed with superb old point lace. By his side, in another case, is a figure of General Monk clad in armor. The head of the figure is now bare, but it originally wore the famous cap mentioned in the "Ingoldsby Legends."

I thought on Nasely, Marston Moor, and Worcester's evening fight, When on mine car a sound there fell, it filled me with affright, As thus in low, unearthly tones, I heard a voice begin: "This here's the cap of General Monk! Sir, please put summat in."

In the last century the vergers, when showing these figures to visitors, came to use this cap as a gentle hint that their none too large wages might be acceptably increased by a small coin dropped into it. Goldsmith, who has recorded an account of his visit to the abbey, says of this cap, in an account of a conversation with the vergers who was his guide: "Pray, friend, that might this cap have cost originally?" "That, sir," says he, "I don't know, but this cap is all the wages I have for my trouble."

The two latest figures, those of the Earl of Chatham and Admiral Nelson, were unquestionably put in by the officers of the abbey merely for show purposes, to increase the attractiveness of the exhibit. That of Lord Nelson is interesting from the fact that it is dressed in a suit of clothes which the admiral once wore. There seems good reason to believe this to be true, since, when Mademoiselle borrowed the figure as a model while he was painting his famous painting, "Death of Nelson," he found attached to the lining of the hat the eye patch without which the admiral, who was blind in one eye, never appeared. Nelson is buried in St. Paul's in spite of his famous exhortation to his men at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, where he cried, "Westminster abbey or glorious victory!" —Max Bennett Thrasher in St. Nicholas.

Splash of a Drop of Quicksilver.

The problem that Professor Worthington has succeeded in solving is to let a drop of definite size fall from a fixed height, in comparative darkness on to a surface and in a minute it by a flash of exceedingly short duration at any desired stage, so as to exclude all the stages previous and subsequent to those selected. The many illustrations in his volume testify to the accuracy and beauty of his work.

The curious results of a splash of a drop of mercury from a height of three inches upon a smooth glass plate are particularly interesting. Very soon after the first moment of impact minute rays are shot out in all directions on the surface with marvellous regularity. From the ends of the rays droplets of liquid split off. The liquid subsides in the middle and afterward flows into a ring. The ring then divides in such a manner as to join up the rays in pairs. Thereafter the whole contracts till the liquid rises in the center, so as to form the beginning of the rebound of the drop from the plate. Immediately the drops at the ends of the arms break off, while the central mass rises in a column, which just falls, itself to break up into drops.

He photographed no fewer than 80 successful stages of the splash within the twentieth of a second, so that the average interval between them was about the six-hundredth of a second. Remarkable are the splashes of water drops falling about 10 inches into milk, but more beautiful are the dome forms when the height is 62 inches.—Knowledge.

Filtering Water For Steam Boilers.

Given a good boiler filter and some suitable means of circulating the water, any boiler owner who installs a plant of this kind in a section where much lime is contained in the feed water will find it a well paying investment. It will not only do away with all expense of frequent cleaning of boilers and greatly reduce the cost of repairs, but it will also greatly lengthen the life of a boiler. In a section of country where the water is so bad that the life of a boiler is only from 9 to 15 months this device has been in use on the same kind of boilers for a number of years, with practically no expense for repairs. It does not need any argument, moreover, to prove that from 20 to 50 per cent more water can be evaporated per pound of fuel with a well arranged, clean boiler than with one that is badly scaled, and that the danger from a clean boiler is much less than from a dirty one is self evident.—William H. Odell in Cassier's Magazine.

The Little Augers.

Lieutenant Dorby, who wrote the "Squibb Papers," at one time had his quarters next to General Augur's. Augur had a number of children, and sometimes they made a good deal of noise. One night the children were making considerable noise when there came a tremendous pounding on the partition and Dorby called out: "Augur! Augur! I wish you'd make those gittles of yours keep quiet!" —San Francisco Argonaut.

Sixty Scientific Papers.

The purely scientific papers published in the United States are only 60 in number, with a combined circulation each issue of 118,425 copies.—Printers' Ink.

LARGEST BRANDY STILL.

California boasts of an Establishment Turning Out 15,000 Gallons Daily.

The largest brandy still in the world is at the El Pinal vineyard in San Joaquin county, not far from Stockton. Part of it has been built about four years and the other part was finished only a short time ago. As is well known, the El Pinal vineyard has always made a specialty of brandy and sweet wines. It was the intention of the proprietors to do this when they went into business, and for that reason they had the largest still built that was ever put up. That was, as has been stated, about four years ago, and even then it was ahead of anything in existence. It could produce more brandy in 24 hours than any other still in the world, and it has not been surpassed since. But even that was not enough to supply all the alcohol needed in their business, so another still was built and made to work in connection with the original one. The two are really one still, as they are used, and have about three times the capacity of any other still in the world.

This enormous machine is located in a building by itself, and part of the year is kept running day and night. It is very complicated in its workings, so that a description of that part of it cannot be attempted here. It will be sufficient to state that the grape juice or wine is pumped from vats to a tank on top of the hill. From there it simply passes through a series of heated chambers in the form of a vapor and comes out in the shape of brandy.

It can be tested in the different chambers and the change noted. In the first chamber it is little more than warm wine and it gradually gets stronger and stronger until it is sharp to taste. From the time the wine leaves the tank until it comes out as grape brandy only ten minutes is occupied. In the old method of distilling it used to take about three hours.

In appearance the largest brandy still in the world is simply a conglomeration of tanks, pipes and boilers. The capacity of this still is enough to make a person wonder what becomes of all its products. When running full time, it can convert 15,000 gallons of wine into brandy in a day. This will make about 4,000 gallons every 24 hours, or enough to keep about 40,000 men in a state of intoxication during that time. In a month there would be enough of brandy on hand to intoxicate 1,700,000 men, or about the entire population of New York. But, as it happens, very little of this brandy is sold as brandy. It is used to fortify sweet wines, so that they will be in condition to keep until ready to send to market. The alcohol acts as a preservative of the grape juice the same as it would of anything else. It keeps it from turning sour.—San Francisco Call.

Giles Joekins' Smile.

Let us conjure up to our imagination the scene of artless jollity—the old fashioned country fair. Behold that circle of chubby bumpkins, each with his blousy, apple cheeked sweetheart at his side, and note the lustrous ellipsoidal ring raised some five feet from the ground and fixed in that position, midmost the village green. As Victor Hugo would ask and answer in similar circumstances: "What is it? It is a horse collar."

All eyes are bent eagerly on the empty frame, and all await with tense expectancy the living picture who is about to fill it. Many others have filled it already with more or less credit, but it is in the prowess of Giles Joekins that the knowing ones believe. Seal Giles is here. Lightly, confidently, he steps up to the collar, and in another moment there appears through its aperture, framed but ill confined within it, the "too vast orb" of his face. There is a moment's pause, during which the spectators critically survey the champion's countenance, red and round as a foggy sun, and then in a moment the ruddy disk is suddenly cloven in twain by a horizontal fissure which, lengthening laterally and broadening vertically, like the chasm which swallowed the three rebels against Moses and Aaron, touches at last the sides of its environment and bisects at its short axis the lustrous ellipse. It is Giles Joekins' smile—a smile which all who see it recognize as victorious, and as the judge approaches with the prize of victory in his hand and announces that Giles has carried off the fifth of bacon to be awarded to him who should grin most effectively through the horse collar the welkin rings with rustic guffaws.—Fortnightly Review.

Untrusting.

"When I took you into partnership," said the indignant father, "I expected you to be untrusting in your devotion to the interests of the business."

The son took one foot down from the desk long enough to strike a match to light his cigarette.

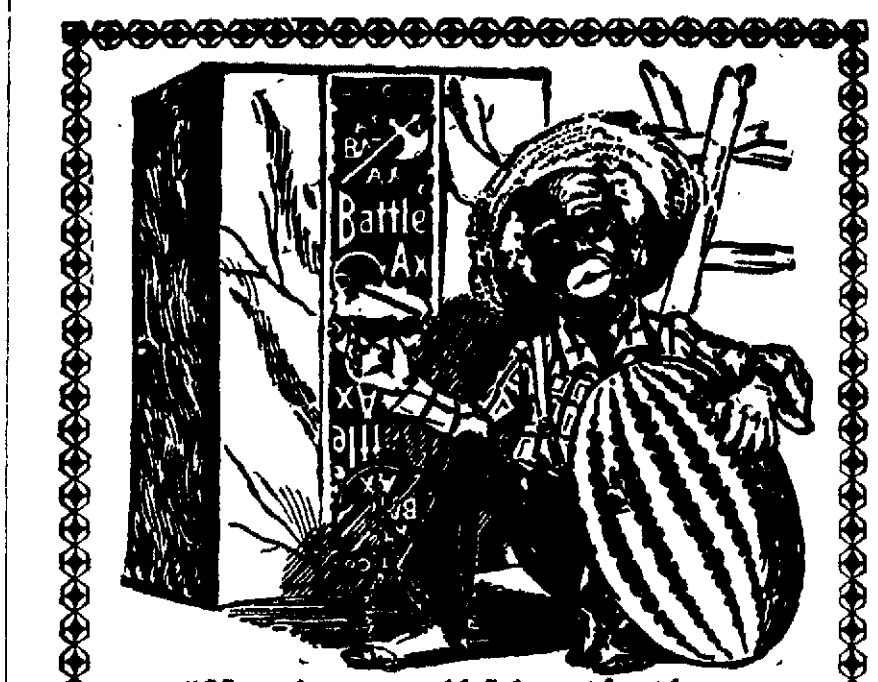
"I guess I have been," said he. "You never have noticed me tire myself yet, have you, pa?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Low Rates Via Wisconsin Central.

Account Wisconsin state fair, Milwaukee, Sept. 21st to 26th, 1896. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale from Sept. 21st to 25th, inclusive. Good for return passage to and including Sept. 29th.

Account Milwaukee Industrial Exposition, Sept. 12th to Oct. 17th. For the above occasion the Wisconsin Central will sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee and return at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Dates of sale, Saturday, Sept. 12th, and on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday thereafter during the continuance of the exposition. Tickets limited for the return passage to the Monday following date of sale. One fare for the round trip on Sept. 21st to 26th inclusive. Tickets good for return passage to and including September 29th.

It is not unusual for druggists to recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their customers. Many of them have used it themselves, or in their families and know from personal experience its great value in the treatment of coughs, colds and croup. They know too that their customers are their best friends and naturally wish to give them the most reliable medicine they have for those ailments. Messrs. Daugherty Bros., prominent druggists of Indiana, Pa., say: "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than of any other cough syrup, and always take pleasure in recommending it to our customers." Mr. H. M. Frey, the popular druggist at Fredonia, Pa., who has sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for several years, says: "I can truly say that it is the best cough medicine in the market." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle at H. D. McCulloch Co.



"How happy could I be with either Were the other dear charmer away."

Battle Ax PLUG

The ripest and sweetest leaf and the purest ingredients are used in the manufacture of "Battle Ax," and no matter how much you pay for a much smaller piece of any other high-grade brand, you cannot buy a better chew than "Battle Ax."

For 5 cents you get a piece of "Battle Ax" almost as large as the other fellow's 10-cent piece.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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When wanting a nice beer for family or other use, get that made by the Hagemester Brewing Co., of Green Bay. Their bottle goods is among the best out, and extra care is made to please customers. Quality of the best, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call at their agency or ring up No. 64.

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As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. 50 cents and \$1.00 at H. D. McCulloch Co.'s drug store.

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bottles free to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York. The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantees this generous Proposition.

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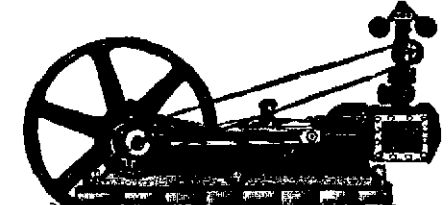
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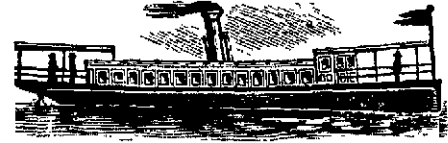
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Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

FROM No. 2.
Campaign Edition. THE ARENA.



Uncle Sam's Crown of Thorns.
 "I will not aid to press down upon the bleeding brow of labor this crown of thorns."
 WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
 Chicago, July 8, 1896.

All voters should read the Campaign Edition of The Arena, which began with the June issue and runs to November (6 months), price, **ONE DOLLAR.**

Send your subscription to Business Office of this paper.

WANTED men and women at once. \$35.00 a week easily made taking orders for the Campaign Edition of The Arena. Address ARENA PUBLISHING COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

The Broad Gauge
 CHARACTER of the Northern Pacific Railroad and its officials is shown in the way it goes about preparing its tourist literature. Each year it issues a new edition of its "Wonderland" book, which is rewritten and contains entirely fresh and original matter. Mr. Chas. S. Fee, the General Passenger agent, believes in letting people know what a great country they have out there, and Mr. Wheeler, who writes these books, delights in hunting out new places and going through new experiences for the public's benefit, even at the risk of his neck. For instance, in 1894 he climbed Mt. Rainier, on the Pacific Coast, between 14,000 and 15,000 feet high, and related the story of the ascent in Sketches of Wonderland published in 1895. In 1895 he made a terrific climb in the Bitter Root Range in Montana, to hunt wild goats so that the sportsmen of the land might know where to go for such game. That a railroad company is ready to bear the heavy expense of such trips and a man is willing to make them for such purposes, is evidence that the books will be read as we well know these are. Send six cents in stamps to Mr. Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., for Wonderland '96, and enjoy it as we have

IF YOU MEET EARL LI

SOME FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THE GREAT CHINESE.

Don't Invite Him to Visit You Unless You Keep a Hotel, For He Travels With a Big Suit—Personal Peculiarities and Traits of the Venerable Viceroys.

The man of the hour is undoubtedly Li Hung Chang. He is the most distinguished and powerful foreigner who has visited America in many years, and in many ways he is the most remarkable man of his times. While perhaps only a few thousand of us will have the pleasure of even seeing him, he is going to circulate around the country quite extensively within the next month or two, and it is possible that you may meet him. If you do, you will want to know beforehand just what sort of a man he is and all about him.

He is 74 years old, but is as vigorous as a man of 50. He stands 6 feet and 1 inch in his stocking feet and wears shoes with soles an inch thick, so he is a commanding figure when he stands upright. Li is his family name, but it is written first because the orientals do everything in what seems to us the reverse order. He does not like to be called Li Hung, because there was a famous Chinese rebel by that name, and Li is a patriotic man.

Li is the most powerful man in China, hardly excepting the emperor himself, and he is said to be the richest man in the world. His wealth must be something enormous, for he owns vast manufacturing industries in China and has palaces by the dozen. He is the only man in China who has an army of his own, and it is said the wholesome fear of the 10,000 well drilled and well armed troops which Li can put into the field has more than once saved his head from being sacrificed to satisfy the hatred of his Manchurian enemies, who have great influence with the emperor. As viceroy of one of the richest provinces in the Chinese empire he has introduced cotton manufactures, railroads, telegraph and other products of modern civilization, much to his own pecuniary benefit, but greatly to the disgust of the conservative Manchurians. Li, by the way, is of pure Chinese blood and is proud of the fact. He is a self made man and has risen from among the common people.

Li is a widower and greatly mourns the loss of his second wife, who was an exceptionally competent business woman and took entire charge of the affairs of his extensive household. It was no small task, as the viceroys have more than 1,000 personal servants. But the late Mrs. Li was said to have been a person of most luxurious tastes, having a wardrobe which consisted of more than 500 fur robes, 2,000 coats of the finest silk and 12,000 trousers of the costliest materials, and most elaborate designs. Mrs. Li evidently felt her position and tried to dress the part.

Li comes to America with the same big retinue of servants which followed him during his visits to all the capitals of Europe, so do not invite him to stay overnight at your house unless you are prepared to furnish chambers to about 140 persons. You need not be afraid of inviting him home to dinner with you without letting your wife know, for he only pretends to eat at the public banquets which he attends and does not really touch any of the various dishes which are put before him. He is a great smoker, but you need not lay in a supply of cigars. Li would not know what to do with them. His smoking is done by means of a big silver water pipe, and one attendant devotes all his time to keeping this primed and loaded.



When attired in full court dress Li is a gorgeous figure. His official hat looks like an inverted broad bowl, and from the top of it, secured by a big yellow diamond, streams the famous three eyed peacock feather. The equally famous yellow coat, which has twice been taken away from him and twice restored, forms a striking part of his costume, decorated as it is with black dragons with jeweled scales. When not on dress parade Li wears on his head a black skullcap of stiff silk decorated by a big diamond sewed into the front.

Li is an educated man, but no linguist, and there is no use in trying to make him understand pigeon English. In his staff, however, he has interpreters who understand all sorts of languages. He is a great student of Chinese literature and history.

Among other members of Li's suit are two European physicians, one of whom administers daily electric baths to the great viceroys face as a precaution against a paralytic stroke from which Li has already suffered twice. He also has his coffin along with him, and two attendants have this as their special charge. It is a mahogany casket, elaborately carved and decorated, and was made ten years ago from a single log.

Li has been a public official of more or less importance for half a century, but this is his first visit to the western world, and he is seeing many new and strange things. It is reported that he took the flattering receptions and attentions which were showered upon him by European nations rather cynically, and that he looks forward to his travels in America with something of a sense of relief. It is not thought that his visit here is made with any important diplomatic negotiations in view, although he comes with a big yellow silk envelope addressed to President Cleveland. Curiosity is said to be Li's strongest mental characteristic, and it is to be hoped that those who have charge of his reception can give satisfactory answers to all his glib questions.

No Campaign Buttons in Canada.
 In Canada no campaign buttons, ribbons or badges can be worn between nomination and polling days. The carrying of flags as a party badge is also forbidden. The penalty is a fine of \$100 or three months in prison, or both.

WATER TO DRINK.

How It Is Procured in Different Parts of the World.

Water is procured in various ways in different parts of the globe. The explorer Condreau, for instance, found some time ago, while wandering among the Turuk-Humac mountains, in the western part of Guluana, that it was not necessary for his men to descend to a creek when they wanted a drink of water. A vine known as the water vine is found all through that region. It yields an abundant supply of excellent drinking fluid whenever it is called upon. This vine grows to a height of from 60 to 90 feet. It is usually about as thick as the upper part of the human arm. It winds loosely about trees, clambers up to their summits, and then falls down perpendicularly to the ground, where it takes root again. The natives cut this vine off at the ground and then, at the height of about six or seven feet, they cut it again, which leaves in their hands a very stout piece of wood a little longer than themselves. In order to obtain the sap they raise the lower end of the vine upon some support and apply the upper end to their mouths.

Six feet of the vine give about a pint of water, which quenches thirst as effectively as water from the most refreshing brook. The bushmen in the Kalahari desert often live scores of miles from places where water comes to the surface. During a certain part of the year sharp storms pass over the Kalahari, covering the apparently arid region with the brightest of verdure and filling, for a few short days, the water courses with roaring torrents. The bushmen know how to find water by digging in the bottoms of these dried up river beds. They dig a hole three or four feet deep, and then tie a sponge to the end of a hollow reed. The sponge absorbs the moisture at the bottom of the hole, and the natives draw it into their mouths through the reed, and then empty it into calabashes for future use. In that enormous waste known as the Gobi desert, north of China, showers sometimes fall during the summer, and the torrents of a day fill the dried up water courses, through which water seldom runs. It is in these channels that the Mongols dig their wells, expecting to find a little water when upon the surface of the plateau itself the soil has lost all traces of humidity. It is owing to the fact that a part of the moisture falling during a few rainy days is thus preserved within reach that it is possible for caravans to cross the desert. —New York Ledger

A PLEXUS OF HATES.

How the Five Great Powers of Europe Detest Each Other.

There are in Europe five great powers—England, France, Germany, Russia and Austria—who all hate each other cordially, although they make alliances between themselves whenever expediency suggests agreement.

England hates France because they are rivals for the supremacy of the world. England hates Germany because she is irritated by her presumption and her trade competition. England hates Russia because of the distant east. England hates Austria because she is not English.

France hates England because it has been the duty of England to put a period to the glory of all her great monarchs. France hates Germany with a racial hate. France hates Russia because the two peoples are so essentially made to disagree. France hates Austria because she always has hated her.

Germany hates England because England was great before she existed and will be great when she in her present form shall have ceased to exist. Germany hates France because she fears her. Germany hates Russia because fate decrees that these two nations shall cut each other's throats. Germany hates Austria because she knows Austria does not love her.

Russia hates England because of the future. Russia hates France because of the past. Russia hates Germany because of the present. Russia hates Austria for every conceivable reason.

Austria hates England because a debilitated nation always hates a healthy one. Austria hates France, for France has robbed her. Austria hates Germany as Esau hated Jacob. Austria hates Russia through sheer force of circumstances. —Westminster Review.

"Tossing Up."

An appeal to the methods of chance in any disagreement or perplexity is a foolish thing. If one is sure of a point, he should stick to it, no doubt, or if he is willing—as one should always be when no principle is involved—to give it up to another, it is far more graceful and satisfactory to give it up outright.

A story told by an orator satirizes the arbitrament of chance as invoked in that or any other dispute.

Two young men, it appears, were suitors for the hand of a young lady. One of them said to the other:

"Both of us wish to offer ourselves to this lady."

"That is evident."

"But we do not wish to fight a duel over her."

"I think not."

"Then I will tell you what we can do."

"What?"

"Let us toss up for her."

The other looked a moment at his rival and then said:

"Very well. I will toss up a brick, and if it stays up in the air the young lady is yours. If it comes down, she is mine."

If there is anything in character or in feminine discrimination, it must have been the last speaker who won the young lady. —Youth's Companion.

Looking Ahead.

Little Clarence—Pa, when I grow to be a man like you, do you s'pose I'll have a little boy of my own, just as you have now?

Mr. Callipers—Very likely.

"And do you think he will ask me a good many questions, just as I ask 'em of you now?"

"You will be deserving of sympathy if he does."

"Maybe so, pa, but if he asks questions, not for foolishness, but because he really wants to know, just as I do now, and I tell him to go to bed instead of answering him, just as you often do, will it be because my time is too valuable to waste on my son or just because I don't know the answers to his questions myself, but want to make him think I am wiser than he is?" —Chicago Record.

In the early days of Christianity many styles of dating were in vogue, and eras were established with the annunciation, the birth, the transfiguration, the ascension and other events in the history of Christ as starting points.

Many wild birds indicate by a change of the tone of their voices the nearness of rain. The blackbird, for instance, whose voice is usually soft, utters a shrill cry when a storm is impending.

HAT MAKES THE MAN.

IN THIS COUNTRY ONE MAY WEAR ANYTHING COMFORTABLE.

But in London One Must Have a 'High 'At or Be Subject to Unpleasant Comments. Small Shop of a Swell Hatter—Stock in the Basement.

A man's hat is a simple thing in Chicago or any other American city. "Any old hat" will do, and no one worries himself much about the material or quality of his hats. But the Chicagoan who at home is one of one hundred thousand or so wearing the conventional soft hat finds when he goes upon the street in London that he is a marked man. His hat proclaims his nationality as certainly as the sou'wester identifies a sailor on the coast. One sees about him an array of silk hats—"toppers," in the slang of Piccadilly—that is simply astounding.

No matter how hot or how rainy the day the topper easily outnumbers every other form of headgear—the silk badge of servitude to the absurd demands of fashion. One will see among the lower classes a few of the conventional round stiff hats known on this side of the Atlantic as a derby, and will also see a few gentlemen from across the channel promading with Alpine straw hats protecting their heads from the hot sun, but the overwhelming majority of silk hats will arouse a suspicion in the mind of the man with the soft hat that he is out of line. The suspicion will become a certainty when he overhears an irreverent street arab observe to a companion:

"Hi, 'Arry, wotever do you suppose Buffalo Bill is a-doin' 'ere? 'Adn't 'eard nothink of 'is comin' up be special tryno, 'ad yer? 'E just went pawst—there, 'im with the 'at."

Then the impudent rascal rushes after the stranger and tries to sell a paper.

"'Ere y' are, capting. Oil the lytest news from 'ome. 'Orrible murder in New York a terrible rylroad axident in Ho-y-o-o! Piper, colonel? Do buy a piper, general. Only a penny."

A visit to the hatter's is almost inevitable after an experience of this sort, and not to make any mistake he chooses one of the Piccadilly shops, whose product is known all over the United States. Possessing a vivid mental picture of the extensive premises of the leading hatters at home, he is startled when he squeezes himself into the London shop. The swiftest tradesman in London, at the corner of Bond street and Piccadilly, who is hatter to the queen and the royal family of England, and most of the nobility of continental Europe, has a floor space about 15 by 20 feet in area. There is no long perspective of black walnut, glass fronted cabinets, no stretches of cloth covered counters, no arrangement of carved tables about the place. The office fixtures of the average American hat store of any pretension would pack the English establishment solid from wall to wall and floor to ceiling.

In this establishment there are four "assistants"—not clerks, mind you. "Clarks" are the young men who do clerical work about commercial establishments and are much above shop assistants socially. No self respecting "clark" would jeopardize his standing in his own little circle by associating on equal terms with a low down, mere shop assistant.

As the wearer of the despised soft hat approaches the low counter that separates the assistants from the customer he wonders where the stock is kept. The nearest assistant braces his hands on the counter, with his thumbs thrown forward, and fixes his coldly critical eye upon the offending hat. Without meeting the stranger's glance, he inquires:

"'At, sir?"

"I want to see something in a stiff hat."

"'Yesir. Round 'at, sir?"

"'Why, just an ordinary derby, you know—a plain stiff hat."

"'Yesir. For yourself, sir?"

"'Why, of course."

"'Yesir. If you're goin to 'ave a 'at for everyday use, sir, better 'ave a 'igh 'at, sir. It's quite the proper thing, sir. Allow me, sir."

He lifts off the stranger's hat, slides a metal tape measure into it, and then putting his head under the counter bawls:

"Twenty-one-sixty-four, quarter, five-eighths." If he is asked, he explains that that is the stock number, the size and the width of brim he wishes to submit for inspection. There is a rattling, sliding sound ending in a bump under the counter, and the mystery of the stock is explained. It is kept in the basement and comes up in a dumb waiter.

The article he produces is covered with tissue paper, which he deftly slides off, presenting the hat with a flourish and the remark, "Try this one, sir."

"This seems all right as to fit, but I don't quite like so much bell to the crown."

"No, sir. Awf a minute, sir." His head goes under the counter again. "Twenty-three-eleven, quarter, five-eighths." And then after a moment a different shape is submitted. "Ow's that, sir?"

"I still think there's too much bell."

"'Lyttest block, sir."

"I know, but it doesn't quite suit me. I'd like a little straighter crown."

"'Sorry we 'aven't such a 'at in stock, sir. We'll be glad to make you one, sir."

"How long will it take?"

"'Abast a fortnight, sir. I'm sure you like that 'at there, sir. It suits you p'fectly, sir."

"Well, I dunno. I suppose if it's the proper thing I'd better take it. How much is it?"

"Twenty-three shillin's, sir."

"Let's see—that's—um—\$5.75. All right. Send the old one to the Victoria."

"'Yesir, thank you, sir."

And the stranger passes out into the Piccadilly crowd no longer a mark for impatient urchins.

But it really is a good thing. It is a sort of official stamp of respectability, and the sightseer with a high hat receives more courteous treatment from policemen, ushers, watchmen, caretakers and others in public buildings. When the traveler gets home after having worn his hat daily for three months, he starts out with it from force of habit, but quickly discovers that he is as conspicuous here with it as he was in London without it, and it is relegated to the closet shelf, where it remains until called into service by the marriage or funeral of some friend. —Chicago Tribune.

Really Answered.

"Papa," cried little Willie Wilkins to his father, who was reading the paper, "won't you listen to me, papa?"

"Don't bother your father, dear," said his mother. "What is it you want to know?"

"Why do sailors trim their sails?"

"To make them look pretty, of course," replied the mother. "Whenever you want to know anything just ask me." —Philadelphia Call.

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PILES cured without pain, knife or hindrance from business.

CANCER positively cured without pain or use of knife by a new method.



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Special Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 100 cures free.

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CASTORIA.
 Jesse L. Teet, Esq., an old resident and highly respected citizen of our town, called this morning and after purchasing a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, said: "If anyone asks you if this remedy will do what is claimed for it, tell them yes, and refer them to me." H. ALEXANDER STROKE, Reynoldsville, Pa. No one can doubt the value of this medicine after giving it a fair trial. Then it is pleasant and safe to take, making it especially valuable for children. For sale by H. D. McCulloch Co.

CASTORIA.
 Rev. Mark Minser, a Dunkard minister of Deckers Point, Pa., says he can recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to any one in need of a good liniment, and that he considers it the best he has ever used. Pain Balm is especially valuable for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises, burns and scalds. It is one of the most remarkable medicines in existence, and its effects will both surprise and delight you. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by H. D. McCulloch Co.

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 THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by the H. D. McCulloch Co.

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